

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.15

March 28, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 62. 2 p.m. 65
Humidity " 76. " 66

March 28, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 60. 2 p.m. 66
Humidity " 77. " 72

2741 二月初三年寅甲

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

大拜禮 號九式月叁英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ULSTER CRISIS.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 27.
The papers, notably the Liberal journals, contain sympathetic articles in regard to General French, saying that he has been loyal and straight-forward throughout. He favoured severe punishment of the officers at the Curragh who sent in their papers. He and General Ewart reluctantly signed the paragraphs which were subsequently repudiated by the Government.

Further Resignation?

It was rumoured last night that many officers at Aldershot have resigned.

Early Election.

The probabilities of an early election are regarded as having been strengthened.

The Times says it is understood that Lord Haldane is drafting an explanatory document which may be addressed by General French to General Gough to the satisfaction of both.

Army's Solidarity.

The conference of the principal Generals at the War Office yesterday was private but it is learnt that the opinion was unanimous that the solidarity of the Army is unimpaired.

The King's Wish.

The majority of the Irish officers in Ireland are going to Ulster on leave, also some that this was in accordance with the King's wish.

Possible Cabinet Changes.

It is rumoured that Colonel Seely has again resigned. It is believed in the Lobby that Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Colonel Seely will exchange offices, though Lord Emmott (formerly Deputy Speaker and now Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies) is also mentioned for the Colonial Office. Some Liberals suggest that Mr. John Burns will go to the War Office.

The Daily Chronicle declares that it is impossible for Colonel Seely to remain longer at the War Office in view of the latest developments.

Later.

In the House of Commons, crowded to its utmost extent—no Cabinet Minister, however, being present—Mr. Gulland announced that the Cabinet was still sitting, and that Mr. Asquith would make his statement later in the evening.

The newspapers are of opinion that the postponement of Mr. Asquith's statement regarding Field Marshal Sir John French indicates the extent of the pressure to induce a withdrawal of his resignation.

TO-DAY'S WIRES.

A Fresh Crisis.

London, Received March 28.

The protraction of the Cabinet meeting, coupled with the summoning of General French and the postponement of Mr. Asquith's statement is interpreted in the Lobby as indicating a renewed crisis.

The leading Unionists prognosticate the resignation of the Cabinet.

General Gough and other officers left the Curragh for London.

Government Determined.

Mr. Percy Illingworth, speaking at Blackburn, said if every soldier resigned the Government would not finish a hair's breadth in their task. This statement was greeted with vociferous cheering.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ULSTER CRISIS.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

General's Reply Awaited.
London, Received March 27.
After a prolonged Cabinet meeting, Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that Field Marshal Sir John French and Lieut. Gen. Sir John Ewart had resigned. The Government had requested them to remain and were awaiting their final reply.

Lieut. General Gough is still at the Curragh.
Sir Edward Carson has left for London.

RUSSIAN HORSES.

London, Received March 28.
Russia has prohibited the exportation of horses.

"WHITE WOLF" SCANDAL.

Causes of the Government's Failure.

Lianchow, March 13.

The elders are busy taking a census. Each ward is not only counted independently of the others, but dwelling houses and shops are being counted separately. The counting is not finished yet, but one of the elders of the ward told me a few days ago that out of 528 dwelling houses 514 had been burnt. When the shops are counted up, I think the percentage will be as high, if not higher. The ward undoubtedly suffered most, for it was most thickly built upon, and, I think, the busiest. Nearly 50 per cent. of business of the city was done in it. This census is no doubt in connection with the \$35,000 granted by mandate for Lianan and Huoshan.

Distrust of Soldiers.

When the bandits returned through Tuhshan on February 4 or 5 and burnt part of the town, they did so, it is said, because three of their dead, for whose burial they had paid well, had been dug up and burned by the people there to vent their spleen. This spirit, which was manifested here, as well as in other places, might have proved a powerful instrument in the hands of the military, had not the conduct of officers and men raised a bitter feeling among the people. The bandits might have had the start, but the people with local knowledge could have led the military by paths unknown to the robbers and so overtaken them, or come upon them unawares. Unfortunately the general impression is that the soldiers, if anything, are worse than the bandits.

Faulty Manoeuvres.

The Tatung and Wuhu contingent, under Brigadier Pao, which we met on February 3 or 4 on the way from Luohowtu, arrived here, and, after a few days rest, marched to Shuehcheng to prevent the bandits from going on to Anking from Huoshan. As the latter left Huoshan before General Pao left here, the latter would have found that city in ruins with the bandits well on the way to Tongcheng and Anking, had such been their object. On the other hand, had General Pao come up from Anking to Shuehcheng and Huoshan he would have been there before the bandits, unless he had recuperated several days at each place en route.

From Shuehcheng General Pao marched to Ohongmeiho and later passed on to Huoshan, where he and his men are now "camping and praying on the people" (to use the expression of one man of note in this city).

TELEGRAMS.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

FAVOURITE UNPLACED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 28.
The Grand National Steeplechase resulted as follows:—
Sunloch (W. J. Smith) 1.
Trianon III (Hawkins) 2.
Lutteur III (Carter) 3.
Twenty started and the race was won by eight lengths, a similar distance separating second and third. Sunloch took the lead at the second fence and made the remainder of the running. Rory O'Moore was fourth. The time was 9 minutes 53.4-5 seconds.
The betting was 100 to 6 against Sunloch, 100 to 3 Trianon III and 10 to 1 Lutteur III. Covert Coat was the favourite at 7 to 1. Sir Halbert and Lord Rivers did not start.

Personal Jealousy.

General Ma, who took his ten regiments along the only road towards Yehsh on February 2 and 3, followed the bandits back through Tuhshan, and, I am told, was actually within sound of the firing when Commander Kuo was trying to keep the brigades out of Huoshan. He even camped there. Another story told of him is that, when the advance party under Commander Wang Shu-ting (of Lianan) was being fired on in one of the valleys by the robbers, this doughty general retired ten li. Evidently there has been a lot of friction between Ma and Wang, that the latter is now repressing local robbers in the north-western area. The same remark about "camping and preying on the people" was applied to Ma as well as Pao. If this is the General Ma who got an Order of Merit for his work near Show-chow in August, he seems to have been negligent enough in this affair to forfeit half a dozen orders.

For a time about fifty coolies left here daily with steamed bread, but now bread and flour are sent out at longer intervals. General Ma was camped near Mapu, or almost at the place where Commander Wang tried to stop the brigades with seventy or eighty men on January 20-21. A soldier told me this morning that they had returned from pursuing the bandits from Laihu-beien and Yinzhanghsien because the latter had dispersed. As I expected, the great circling movements have taken too long. If not now, I fancy that when the cordon is drawn tightly, they will find the centre void of bandits.

Difficult Country.

If on the other hand the bandits had attempted to hold out among the mountains, they could have inflicted untold damage on the soldiers sent against them. The fear-possessed soldiers would have been an easy prey to fifty or 100 bandits rushing suddenly from one of the innumerable valleys, and, on each occasion, the bandits' ammunition would have been replenished, for there are stories of rifles and ammunition being thrown down by fleeing soldiers. In that district, in 1903, about 1,000 soldiers, and all the ordinary country force, tried in vain to catch one man named Chang Cheng-kin. One sub-prefect and one magistrate lost their positions over that affair, and four head yamen runners got a few years' residence in Anking.

During our absence the magistrate, and a special officer, called here to inquire about our losses. They left accompanied with the doorkeeper to inform them of our return. I sent my cards round a week ago. They, like Christmas, are still coming.

TELEGRAMS.

MANSLAUGHTER.

LIEUTENANT SENTENCED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Metz states that a Supreme Court Martial has sentenced a Lieutenant to eight years' penal servitude, removal from the Army and loss of social and civil rights for a decade, for the manslaughter of an ensign.

THE BLIND.

APPEAL BY WIRELESS.

London, Received March 27.
An appeal on behalf of the National Institute for the Blind will be sent out by wireless to vessels on all the seas to-morrow.

Three Phases of Chinese Rule.

In looking back over twenty years, I cannot but notice three phases of Chinese rule, each, in its own way, detrimental to national progress. First, practically all powerful magistrates, provided they were not too rapacious, could do pretty much as they liked. That phase continued for many generations.

Next came the rule of the students. After a stroke of the vermilion pen had abolished the old style of eight-legged competitive examinations, and another stroke of that same pen ordered the establishment of "Colleges of Western Learning" in every county city, the one time powerful magistrates had to meet the wishes of the students or a "strike" took place, and he lost his office. Many lawless doings on the part of the students had to be winked at, and the people had to bear with things. Those oppressions were not very far reaching, but the revolution brought them to an end to all intents and purposes.

The Worst Phase.

The revolution, however, brought the soldiers to the front. They were bribed by each party, and even last year at Nanking such tactics caused much, if not all, the actual fighting there. Like the subsidized students they realized their power, and now they are masters in the land. Officers and people are slaves to the soldiers to a tenfold greater degree than Indians are to Britishers—as the students used to say only a year ago. They are proving very exacting masters, and unless the President finds some method to bring them under control, one or two years will suffice to bring about a great upheaval in China. The results of that will hardly bear thinking about.

Some of the stories told of experiences by different people are heart-rending. Others are ludicrous. The son of an ex-Viceroy, and son-in-law of one of the highest in China to-day, managed to pass as a watch and clock mender, and, although taken captive, was only taken a short distance. His water carrier was dressed in his master's furs and top boots. A widow of an ex-prefect managed to pass off as servant to a silversmith's wife. Jumping over walls, and hiding in all sorts of places for one or two days and nights, practically numbered with fear, has been the lot of many.—N. Daily News correspondent.

TELEGRAMS.

STOKERS' REVOLT.

NAVAL OFFICER SUSPENDED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 27.
The Admiralty has suspended the Commander of the battleship Zeelandia pending inquiry into the recent insubordination of stokers on the vessel, which resulted in a series of court-martials at Vigo, at which eight men were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment for refusing to obey orders.

SHORT SERMON.

You've seen that Italian working on the railroad. He wasn't much to look at, perhaps. But he wasn't hired for his looks—he was put on the job because he could do a day's work. And he's doing it. When you stop to consider that he's up against some of the hardest problems of life—physical and moral—the marvel of it is that he's doing so well.

It's rather a curious thing that we take the weakest of our kind and subject them to tests which would break down the very best of us, and then we criticize "criticise" is putting it mildly—when they fail to come out of the ordeal unscathed. We pay them the smallest amount of wages that they will stand for. We compel them to live in homes which are insanitary. They are forced to live in communities in which every influence has a tendency to break down moral fibre.

Their children are subjected to the worst temptations of city life. We "segregate" vice, we permit saloons only in certain areas of the town, we license low-down dance halls—but always these debasing agencies and influences placed within the area in which the poorest, the weakest, the most needy of the people, are compelled to live.

We do these things collectively—as a municipality, perhaps—but can we deny that every last one of us is responsible for this perfectly inhuman treatment? Talk about the ancients giving the early Christian to the lions! Even these had a better chance to escape—both here and hereafter—than have many of the children whom we are giving to the beasts of the city jungle.

Until we have individually entered our protests against the evils which are perfectly obvious to us all, and which our united indifference has made possible or permissible, we cannot feel that we are blameless.

Does anybody imagine that the church as a whole can free itself from the blame which is being put upon it for allowing the conditions in our cities to go on, when one stops to think of its tremendous influence?

You say that the church people are not in the majority. Well and good. But doesn't everybody know that church people are today dominant in practically every aspect of life, and that while they may not have a majority of the total number of votes, they surely have influence enough, collectively, to wipe out any evil that exists to-day.

Think for a moment of the men who are in the lead in the business-financial and economic world to-day. Most of the rich and the powerful are identified with the church in some way. Suppose that these alone should say that the evils in social life must go? How long do you suppose the evils would be permitted to stand?

TELEGRAMS.

WATERLOO.

PRESERVING THE BATTLEFIELD.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 27.
It is reported from Brussels that both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have passed a Bill for the preservation of the battlefield of Waterloo, and to prevent projected building thereon.

VARISITY SPORTS.

CAMBRIDGE WIN.

London, Received March 28.
Cambridge won the Varsity Sports by six events to four.

H. S. O. Ashington, of Cambridge, cleared 23 feet 6 1/4 inches in the Long Jump, while the Three Miles was done by G. M. Sproule, of Oxford, in 14 minutes 34.4-5 seconds. Both these were Varsity Sports records.

But we need not put it up to the rich in the church, exclusively, or even primarily. There are to-day about 175,000 Protestant ministers in the United States, Of Roman Catholics and Hebrews, and others not coming under these three divisions, there are many thousands more. Suppose that they should say, unitedly that social justice and sanitary conditions shall be such as would make for greater brotherhood among men—the preachers alone could do the job.

But there are 215,000 Protestant churches in America having a combined membership of 22,000,000—suppose they should declare for these things? In addition to the regular church members, there are probably 50,000,000 adherents. These are all more or less under the influence of the members of churches. Then we must reckon in the Catholics, too. Can anybody doubt that this aggregation could do business, and do it better than any other agency? It is because I believe that they can bring in the kingdom of God that I am in the church.

I began with reference to an Italian. He is merely typical of others of his class. Why should we be interested in his daily life with its burden? Because of our charitable or philanthropic disposition? Not at all. We should attack his problems because he is attacking ours. Every working man that is doing a day's work is making a contribution to the common good.

That Italian working on the railroad who is shovelling dirt in a construction camp is making a debtor of the man who will later ride over that railroad track in his comfortable Pullman, made smooth-running because the Italian made a good job of his shovelling. Everywhere, in the lowliest places, in shop and factory, on the street and on the road—everywhere, men and women and even little children are bringing their contribution to the great treasure-house to which we all come and draw freely—the wages they receive by no means compensating them for the service rendered. To all these we owe a debt of gratitude. The least we can do in return is to use our influence in securing decent living conditions for them and in doing our share toward making their lives richer and fuller and freer.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

The newspaper are sympathetic with General French.

It is rumoured that Colonel Seely has again resigned.

The Grand National Steeplechase was won by Sunloch.

Some possible Cabinet changes are indicated in a telegram.

It is rumoured that many Aldershot officers have resigned.

Several officers have left the Curragh for London.

The probabilities of an early General Election are strengthened by recent events.

Mr. Illingworth says if every soldier resigned, the Government would not flinch in their task.

A renewed political crisis is feared at Home, and Unionists forecast the resignation of the Cabinet.

The Belgian Senate and Chamber have passed a Bill for the preservation of the battlefield of Waterloo.

The Commander of the battleship Zeelandia has been suspended over the recent insubordination of stokers.

The Daily Chronicle says it is impossible for Colonel Seely to remain longer at the War Office.

The conference of Generals is unanimous that the solidarity of the Army is unimpaired.

An appeal on behalf of the National Institute for the Blind is to be made by wireless on all seas to-day.

Cambridge won the Varsity Sports by six events to four, records being created in the long jump and the three miles.

NEWS.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby's share report appears on page 9.

"1889" will be found on page 4 of this issue.

Boxing news appears in this issue.

The Telegraph Acrostic appears on another page.

Our contemporaries appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bandmann Opera Co.—Theatre Royal 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday March 30.

Bandmann Opera Co.—Theatre Royal—9 p.m.

Ordinary Annual Meeting of shareholders—China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.—11 a.m.

Ordinary Annual Meeting of shareholders—Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.—11.15 a.m.

H.K. and Whampoa Dock Company general meeting—noon.

Auction of Crown land at Ngau Shi Wan, P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Auction of Crown Land, Bowen Road, P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Tuesday, March 31.

H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd., annual general meeting—noon.

H.K. Club, Half Yearly Drawing of 65 Debentures—11 a.m.

H.K. Club, Annual General Meeting—5.15 p.m.

Monday April 6.

H. K. Ice Co. Ltd. meeting—noon.

Friday, April 10.

Stainer's "Crucifixion," St. John's Cathedral—9.15 p.m.

Saturday April 11.

1st Gymkhana Meeting.

Monday April 20.

Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports—noon.

Notices.

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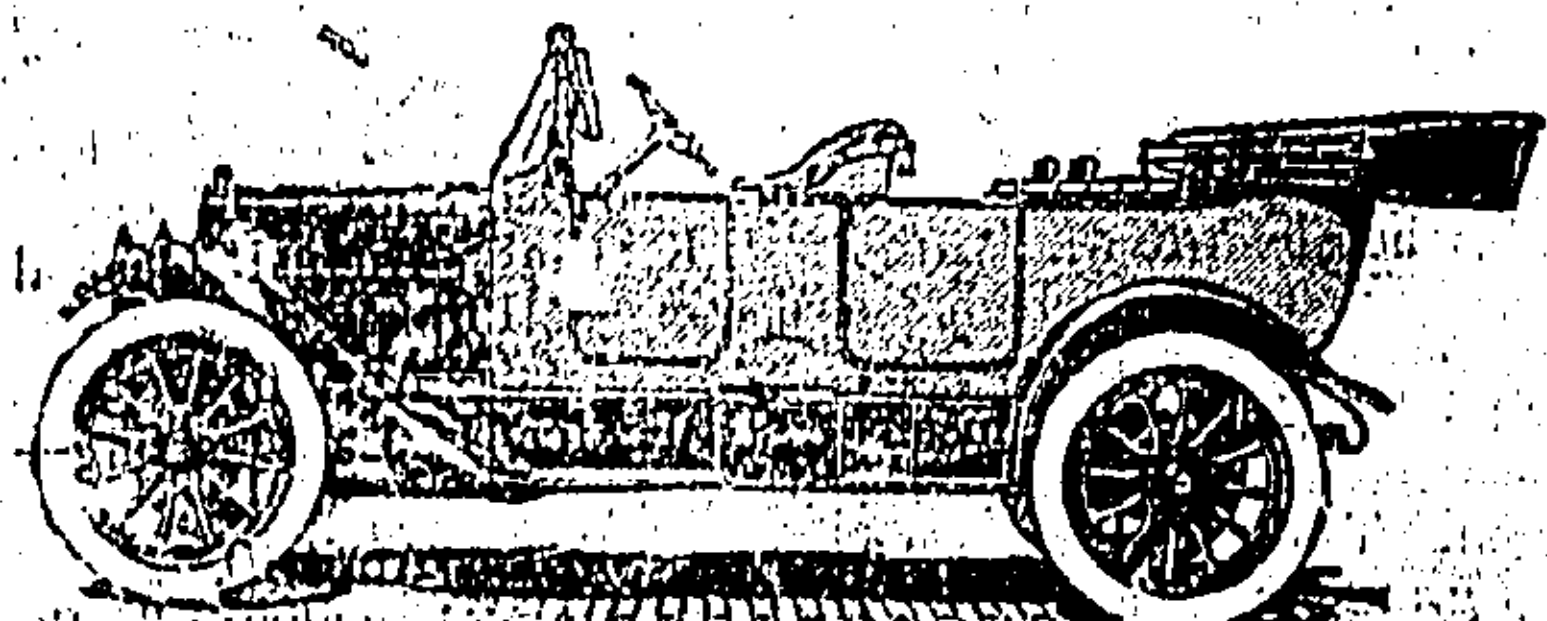
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Daily Press.

Japan in China.

Some significance has, no doubt, rightly been attached to the announcement that Baron Shibusawa, one of the most prominent figures in business circles in Japan, is shortly paying a visit to Peking. We may be quite sure that the journey from Tokyo is being undertaken by the Baron neither for the benefit of his health nor merely for pleasure. He is the Japanese President of a Sino-Japanese Corporation which was promoted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen before he became a fugitive from China. Dr. Sun was the first Chinese President of the Society, which was apparently formed for the purpose of taking up some of those concessions for railway construction which Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Central Railway Corporation" was arranging to grant, and it may be accepted as not improbable that Baron Shibusawa's visit to Peking is in connection with proposals of this character. It is well known that one of Japan's cherished ambitions is to have a railway running from Kewiang on the Yangtze to Foochow, via Nanchang, the Province of Fokien being regarded by the Japanese as more or less their special "sphere of influence." But it is implied in Japanese papers that Baron Shibusawa's business at Peking is concerned with something more than this.

South China Morning Post.

The Cost of Living.

It is comparatively easy for the few large compradores of Hongkong to organize as they do, and virtually dictate terms to their customers. Such combinations are aided by a multitude of circumstances which compel the producer not to attempt direct sale to the customer. Organized channels of supply are therefore established and deviation from these by independent short cuts is practically impossible. Hongkong has unconsciously but surely allowed itself to drift into the hands of the supplying organizations—the Guild of this and the Guild of that—and these dictate their own terms. Remedies are of more importance than investigations of and speculations regarding causes. The only remedies we can think of—and they may be rather far-fetched in a small and non-producing colony like Hongkong—is the abolition of monopolies and the fixing of rents on the basis of a Government valuation of properties. If this were done, the path opened for healthy competition and restrictions placed upon landlords, we would hear less of the wail, which is on everybody's lips, that Hongkong is becoming an impossible place to live in.

China Mail.

The Ulster Crisis.

There are two outstanding statements in to-day's telegraphic news on this all-important crisis, namely, the rumoured resignation of General Sir John French and possibly of at least another high military officer. The other statement is that the majority of the cavalry officers have reiterated their determination to resign rather than act against Ulster. If Sir John French resigns it will be regretted by all, as he is unquestionably a soldier of vast ability and experience. At present he occupies, we believe, the position of Inspector-General of the Forces and recently he was created Field Marshal, the highest rank in the Army. Why he should resign at the present juncture is not clear from the telegrams to hand, but, doubtless, it is owing to his lack of sympathy with the Government's Irish policy. As for the "reiteration" of the cavalry officers, though that is a much less serious matter, and may indeed be of little consequence, yet it is regrettable, too, besides being disloyal to King, country and Government.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Kite Danger to Aeroplanes.

It has been notified for the information of all aviators flying to and from Farnborough that military kites are sometimes flown in the close proximity to the mooring mast and flagstaff west of the Queen's Hotel. These kites fly at heights varying from 2,000 to 600 feet and are attached to a wagon on the ground by means of a wire cable. The kites are conspicuous, but the wire, which usually leaves the ground at an angle of 45 degrees to the perpendicular, cannot easily be seen, and special care is necessary in order to avoid it.

A Publishing Innovation.

There is already in existence quite a little library of dictionaries of the novels of famous writers, which enable the reader to refer at once to scenes or characters in their works. But hitherto these have only been procurable for cash. Now a more amiable and responsible for a new worthy innovation in this direction. They have issued a comprehensive "Kipling Index," which is compiled for the use of libraries, booksellers, and journalists, but which anyone interested may have for the asking.

British Museum Appointments.

The principal trustees of the British Museum have appointed Mr. George Frederick Barwick, Assistant Keeper of the Department of Printed Books and Superintendent of the Reading Room, to be keeper of that department, in succession to Mr. A. W. K. Miller, retired. Mr. Robert Farquharson Sharp, Assistant in the Department of Printed Books, is to be Assistant Keeper, in succession to Mr. Barwick.

Sale of Famous China.

The famous Trapnell collection of China, which includes very fine specimens of Nankin, B. W. Ohel-sea, Derby, Worcester, and Swansea ware, will shortly be brought under the hammer at Christie's says the *Daily Graphic*. The Bristol china section, which was collected at a cost of nearly £20,000, was acquired two years ago by Mr. Albert Amor, and was brought to London in a special carriage. The dispersal of the collection will occupy three days. Two interesting pieces are a small box made from the wood of Shakespeare's mulberry-tree and a circular oak box made from a beam from the old Bristol Customs House, burned in the riots of 1831.

Wireless Waves and Birds.

Observation made in parts of the world where there are many wireless stations indicate that birds are disturbed in a singular way by the wireless waves. It is stated that gulls are apparently the principal sufferers, but that also large numbers of doves are in some way prevented from finding their way home when there are wireless stations in the line of flight. This strange phenomenon is attributed to some effect of the ether waves not yet understood.

Yarn.

The Indian yarn market was fairly active during last week at Shanghai. It is reported that importers have sold about 3,000 bales, although the prices at which sales took place were still not satisfactory; at the close, however, the local market was steadier. In Bombay, a big business was done for China, the total business being in the neighbourhood of 20,000 bales. Business in about 2,000 bales is reported in Japanese yarn. The market still continues to be weak, and stocks locally show little indication of getting reduced. There has been a slight recovery in the market in Osaka, but it is feared that it is due more or less to speculation than legitimate strength.

The total business in local mill yarn during the week ended Friday does not amount to much. But as in the previous weeks, the mills are kept fully busy, and all that is manufactured is being cleared, so much so that mills are left with practically no stocks in their hand to the same causes that have been operating during the past two weeks.

HOME NEWS.

Interesting Items from Latest Mails.

On March 4, a warrant for the arrest of Lord Alfred Douglas was issued by the Recorder at the Old Bailey and his recognisances were also ordered to be arrested. Lord Alfred had failed to answer an order of the Central Criminal Court calling on him, in pursuance of recognisances which he entered into some time ago, to come up for judgment if called upon. It was stated that he had fled to Paris.

Live Shells.

A startling discovery was made in an empty house at Woolwich on March 6. During the course of his work in the house a painter came across three Artillery shells, two of which were alive. He reported the matter to the police, who are making careful investigation into the matter.

The house is some distance away from the barracks, and it is not known how the shells got into the place where they were found.

The Shackleton Expedition. As Rafter has already reported, the Government has decided to make a grant of £10,000 towards the cost of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition. A sum of £5,000 will be voted this year, and another £5,000 next year.

The Government grant made towards the cost of Captain Scott's ill-fated expedition was £20,000. The total cost of Sir Ernest Shackleton's forthcoming expedition is expected to be between £60,000 and £70,000. Of this amount he has £50,000 promised.

Boat Race Practice. The Boat race practices were in full swing when the latest mails left home. Very little work was attempted by the Dark Blues in their first outing on March 7. They did two short spells of paddling to Remenham Farm, where they turned, and on the homeward journey had two separate half minute bursts of rowing. O. J. Rowlett, of University College, has joined the crew as a spare man.

Cambridge paddled up to Temple Lock with two eases, and then turned and paddled to Marlow Lock, the piece of work lasting for seven minutes. They finished with a burst of rowing, during which the boat travelled beautifully.

Army Boxer's Death. The papers report that Private Sampson, of the Royal Marines, who became unconscious after a boxing match at Plymouth with Young Lippo on March 6 died next day.

The contest was one of 15 rounds. In the first round Lippo was warned for holding, and Sampson complained of being hit low. Several rounds were fought, first with advantage to Sampson, and then to Lippo, but in the twelfth round Sampson suddenly collapsed.

He stood up leaning on the ropes, was counted out, and then fell back helpless. He was removed unconscious to the dressing-room, where artificial respiration was tried for two hours. After midnight he was removed on an ambulance to the Royal Naval Hospital, but he never recovered consciousness.

Earl Minto's Funeral. The funeral of the Earl of Minto took place at Minto, Roxburghshire, on March 4. There was a large and distinguished congregation at the London memorial service held in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The King was represented by the Lord Chamberlain, Queen Mary by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Queen Alexandra by Earl Howe, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught by Captain Rivers Bulkeley, Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Louise were also represented. Among those present were the Duke of Argyll, Lady Lansdowne, Lady Kerry, the Duke of Rutland, Sir W. Bisset (representing Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association), Mrs. Asquith, Lord Methuen, Sir Reginald Pole Carew & Co. Home Rule.

The papers to hand are mostly full of conjectures concerning the statement by Mr. Asquith on the Ulster question, the matter being discussed with much party feeling.

On March 4 the *Irish Times*, discussing the situation, said: "From the moment when the

BOOK WORLD.

("The Rocks of Valpre" by Ethel M. Dell.) Fisher Unwin.

Ethel M. Dell always writes a readable tale and invariably there is something in them that holds the interest of her readers. Her word pictures are vivid and her characters finely drawn and there is a wholesomeness about most of her books which is refreshing. In "The Rocks of Valpre" the heroine Chris Wyndham is a young girl of seventeen, full of life and vivacity, more than average "young" in her ways and thoughts and quite unconventional. Being left to her own devices for a few days, she starts out to explore a cave at Valpre, a fortress in the South of France; a cave about which she had been weaving romances, and which she called the "Magic Cave." Before she gets into it she hurts her foot, and whilst she is faint with pain, out of it walks Bertrand, de Montville who goes to her rescue. In her romances about the cave she had invested it with a Fairy Prince, and it seemed to be the most natural thing in the world for one to appear in reality, so a friendship is struck up between them which quickly develops into love on the part of the man but leaves the girl heartwhole and unsuspecting. After an exciting adventure in the caves Chris is hastily summoned to England and in the hurry and bustle of departure she quite forgets to take leave of her "preux chevalier" and so loses track of him for some time. In Paris she meets Trevor Mordaunt who instantly falls in love with her and three years later, in England they become engaged. Though Trevor knows that Chris does not love him he is quite content to wait, she thinks herself heartwhole and as she likes him better than anyone else they are married. About this time Bertrand appears on the scene again, and here we must leave our readers to find out for themselves the rest of the story. A happy ending is, or should be, the way of the readable novel, and this one works out happily.

Both Bertrand and Trevor are strong, lovable characters, (in real life one wonders whether many such exist?) and one sympathizes with and admires both, specially the former who though brooked on Life's wheel holds intact his belief in the "love which is indestructible" to the end. His was a sad ending as far as Life and Ambition go, but to have such a belief to have inspired others, and to have made life more beautiful for them was "worth while." Chris is lovable, she has so much life and brightness and though distressingly lacking in a sense of responsibility, it was in her "Wyndham" blood and so much has to be forgiven her. It is a book we can recommend, if only as a change from the unhealthy ones that seem to be the vogue nowadays, and it will help to pass some idle hours very agreeably.

Home Rule Bill becomes law the armed forces of Ulster will be mobilised. The fiercest passions will be aroused throughout Ireland, and the country may drift into civil war. If the coming negotiations fail to produce a settlement by consent the Government will be faced with the duty of an immediate appeal to the electors. It will be the only safe and honourable course. All other paths are blocked by dangers and difficulties of the most formidable kind.

This Year's White City. According to the *Globe*, things are going forward briskly and satisfactorily at the White City. Shepherd's Bush, in preparation for the opening of the Anglo-American Exhibition in May. It will be—as it is intended to be—the official celebration of a hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States, of which the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent is a historic landmark.

The grounds of the White City. If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]
TO LET.—Two room Flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [967]

TO LET.—from 1st May, 1914. No. 104a, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellett Road, from 1st April. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—OFFICES in King's Building. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From April 1st. The First Floor of No. 25, Des Vœux Road, Central. Suitable for Offices. Rooms can be let separately. Apply—DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—No. 67 Mount Kellett Stone House, four rooms, furnished, from 1st May, 1914. November. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET for six months from April 15th next, furnished four roomed house in Wanchai Road. Electric light and fans throughout. Nominal rental—"B." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

have been relaid. Fifty thousand bulbs have been planted to flower in May, and gardeners are now busily engaged in planting 75,000 rose trees, which will provide, it is claimed, the finest show ever seen in London. Stand-fitters are re-modelling the pillars in readiness for the exhibits, electricians are fitting hundreds of thousands of electric lamps, and an army of decorators will repaint the exterior of the pavilions in various art colours.

The playground side of the Exhibition is to be on novel lines, all the latest "thrills" of the United States being imported. The Grand Canyon Railway, a mile and a quarter in length, is nearing completion, and another feature will be a gigantic reproduction of New York City as seen from the deck of an incoming liner. One building will be occupied by the popular zoo from Dreamland, Coney Island.

TO LET.

TO LET furnished for 8 weeks from the 6th April next No. 6 the Peak (Bishops Lodge North) Apply, PALMER and TURNER, Hongkong.

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Nailpolishpaste, Shavingcream

in tubes, Odenta,

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR.—On March 21, 1914, to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Shanghai, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

ADMIRALTY WAKING UP.

We have more than once commented, in these columns, on the need for the Admiralty waking up and securing an adequate fleet of aircraft which shall be sufficient for the needs of Britain. It is pleasing, therefore, to read, in the latest mails from Home, a speech on the subject recently made by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons. Apart from its value in itself, it forms a refreshing break in the clamour on the Home Rule question. Mr. Churchill was able to make it clear that at last the work of providing such a fleet as is required is going forward steadily and satisfactorily. It was proposed, he said, to build eight airships and two sheds for them near Chatham and in Norfolk. The Admiralty, he admitted, could not pretend that this programme competed effectively with France or Germany, but, having regard to Britain's superiority in seaplanes, they deemed it sufficient.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Churchill is right in relying so much on Britain's superiority in the matter of seaplanes. Doubt is raised by the fact that Colonel Seely's figures regarding aeroplanes were proved none too accurate when they were carefully examined. Ministers have a way of being unduly optimistic at times. Nothing was said in the speech regarding airships in which, it would appear, British authorities are again taking considerable interest. After one failure, airship construction was dropped. Now Britain is making up lost ground and is credited with having the fastest airship in the world. The art of flying is one in which Britons should surely show superiority. It calls for those qualities which have always been regarded as essentially British. Science, skill, enterprise, daring and endurance are essential in flying; and these form a splendid test for any nation. It is a test out of which Britain ought to emerge with credit.

One excellent point made by the First Lord was that the public could best advance the interests of flying in Britain by the provision of landing-places throughout the country, at all events along certain well-marked routes. That seems a most excellent idea. It gives the public an opportunity of materially assisting the Admiralty in their efforts, and it will be a matter for surprise if the suggestion is not heartily taken up. Until such landing places are provided, flying on any really large scale can hardly become popular, in such an irregular country as Britain. "It ought to be quite easy and not very expensive," said Mr. Churchill, "to make two or three fields into one at intervals and to arrange a small compensation fund for the farmers or landowners concerned." The Aero Club should be able to do some useful work in influencing and guiding the public in this important matter.

The Grand National.

Not by any means for the first time the favourite has been beaten in the Grand National. Covert-coat failed even to find a place. He won't last year, and if he had repeated the performance yesterday he would have performed a feat that has not been done since 1870 when the Colonel won the race for the second year in succession. The National is a race that takes a deal of winning once, let alone a second time, and horses of the quality of Manifesto are not found every day. The odds, in fact, are greatly against a horse finishing—something like 4 to 1 against. Three years ago Glenside won not through speed or because he was the best horse, but simply because he was a sound horse who was lucky. He was the only horse that did not come down during the race. His luck lay in the fact that he was not felled down by a falling horse. That has beaten many a good horse in this race.

Disfigurement. Statue Square should be the most imposing spot in the Colony and it could be, with a little care and attention. It has been termed the gateway to the island; it is certainly a centre which is much visited by tourists. But the authorities appear indifferent to its possible attractiveness. The recent destruction of the beautiful trees in the vicinity is a case in point, and now we notice a rather heartless treatment of the granite work supporting the railings on the northern side. There is a tar-bolling apparatus in the roadway there, and the pavement is used as a place for storing pitch, oil, etc. The result is that the granite is very badly smeared, and will take any amount of chipping before it can again be made respectable.

Pavement Encroachment. It was only after much pleading on the part of the public that these railings were provided, and the cost must have been very considerable. Yet this is how the granite bases are permitted to be disfigured. One would like to know, too, why public pavements should be used as a dumping place for road-making material. This habit is far too frequently indulged in. We have noticed the same thing before, in Kowloon as well as Hongkong. After all, the public convenience ought not to be over-ridden in this way. There are quite enough public conveniences in the Colony without having the Public Works Department add to them.

"THE TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

PILLARS.

No protection here we find, But menace of the gravest kind.

BARS.

1. A youthful Saxon noble here belongs— Who saved a count but slew him for his father's wrongs.

2. Why may not that be his skull? Where be his quiddities, his tricks?

3. On this, in Africa, a man, Who journeys in a caravan.

4. A Wessex milkmaid here whose name, Was sullied by a deed of shame.

5. Give it a dent and I surmise, 'T will be quite plain to recognize.

6. "Oft in ourselves do lie, Which we ascribe to heaven."

[Answer on Monday.]

CHILDRAR PIRACY.

\$1,000 Reward Offered.

An intimation over the signature of the Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, has been issued offering a reward of \$1,000 for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of piracy in Hongkong, or for extradition in connection with the same offence from this colony to China, of persons concerned in the piracy of the s.s. Childer near Mendoza Island on March 15.

DAY BY DAY.

SYMPATHY IS THE SAFEGUARD OF THE HUMAN SOUL AGAINST SELFISHNESS.—Caryle.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 66

clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 57

clear.

The Mails.

Canadian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Empress of India this morning.

English Mail.—Left per s.s. Devonshire at 1 p.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Chusan at 5 p.m. to-day.

Canadian and American Mails.—Closed per s.s. Nile at 6 p.m. on Monday.

Varsity Dinner.

The Oxford and Cambridge University dinner took place at the Hongkong Hotel to-night.

Y.M.C.A.

Mr. E. R. Dovey will lecture at the European section of the Y.M.C.A. next Monday at 9 p.m. on Coal Tar.

Steering Passengers.

The s.s. Empress of India, which arrived in port to-day, brought 55 Chinese steering passengers.

Hongkong Christian Union.

The Hongkong Christian Union will hold its weekly meeting at St. Paul's College on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

Stolen Chickens.

The No. 1 half coolie at Fanling has reported to the police that on the night of March 26 eight chickens were stolen valued at \$5.

Removed to Mortuary.

Four bodies have been removed to the mortuary by the Hongkong Police; death in each case being apparently due to small-pox.

Company Meetings.

The shareholders' meetings of the China Sugar Refining Co., the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. are to be held on Monday.

Land Sales.

Sales of Crown land take place at the P.W.D. Offices on Monday afternoon. The upset price of one lot in Bowen Road is \$3,640 and of another lot at Ngau Shi Wan, New Territories, \$1,588.

Small Fire.

A small fire took place yesterday at Tsimsatsui, in the backyard of No. 10 Canton Road. The conflagration which involved the destruction of a wooden partition was put out by the inmates and the police, very little damage being done.

Stolen Slippers.

Lam Kee was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks, at the Police Court, this morning, by Mr. Hazeland, for stealing a pair of slippers valued sixty cents, from 331, Shanghai Street, Yumai, Inspector Gerrard prosecuted.

Fishing with Dynamite.

A Chinese, who was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries to his hands and arms, stated that he had sustained them through doing some stone blasting. Enquiries by the police elicited the information that he had been finishing with dynamite at Sai Kung.

Latest Advertisements.

A lot of Crown land is to be sold at the P.W.D. Offices on Monday, the lot being situated in Hau Fung Lane.—Page 5.

Two lots of Crown land are to be sold at the P.W.D. Offices on April 6, situate at Hau Fung Lane Mount Parish.—Page 5.

The meeting of shareholders in the China Borneo Co. is fixed for April 15.—Page 5.

Settling A Dispute.

Two Chinese cobblers who work a district together fell out at Shahtakok and in the quarrel that ensued resort was had to pieces of bamboo and iron by one of the men to enforce the point of his argument. The man who used the more brutal method of illustrating his point has absconded and his mate has been admitted to Hospital with injuries to his head and arms.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending March 23, 1889.

The Dollar.

March 22.—The rate of the dollar on demand on this date was three shillings.

Fiery Natures Cooled. March 22.—Three sailors who had a triangular fight in the Saitors' Home yesterday had their fiery natures cooled three dollars worth this morning.

Couldn't Get Over It. March 22.—Thibaldo Barradas, a Post Office clerk, was summoned this morning for omitting to register the arrival of his fourth little cherub. He explained that he had been so upset at hearing of the event that he did not get over it in the three months allowed for registration. He thought he would not be troubled by nervousness next time. Three dollars.

Presentations. March 22.—There is a lengthy account of a presentation on this date to the Hon. Mr. J. M. Price, Surveyor General, on the occasion of his pending departure from the Colony and retirement from public service. The presentation was from the staff of the Department and was made by Mr. E. Bowdler. It consisted of an illuminated address, a massive silver writing set, salver and pair of candlesticks.

March 23.—This issue contains a report of a public presentation to Mr. Price, which took place the previous evening. It took the form of an address and a bank draft, the Hon. Mr. P. Ryrie making the presentations.

China and Manila Steamship Co. March 23.—The sixth ordinary general meeting of the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., was held on this date, Mr. W. H. Forbes presiding. The Chairman stated that they were now in a solid and satisfactory position, both their vessels were in excellent condition, and were put at a reasonable valuation on the books. They could not, of course, expect to continue such business as they had last year, now there was much more opposition, but they were doing good business, which seemed likely to continue. The confirmation of Mr. David Gillies to a seat on the Board was moved by the Chairman, who said that no other gentleman had been found to serve on the Committee, and unless the shareholders elected one, the General Managers would have to do so. The remuneration of the Consulting Committee might with advantage be increased.

Both these questions were left to the General Managers, and the report and accounts were approved.

The Governor and a Concert. March 23.—The question of refusal of permission by His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Des Vœux, for the holding of a concert in the Government Civil Hospital, was brought up at a meeting of the Legislative Council, reported in the issue of this date. His Excellency stated that he had addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State on the matter, in view of the possibility of the matter being brought up in Parliament. The despatch, which is a very lengthy one, stated that His Excellency, on returning to the Colony after three weeks' absence, received an invitation to the concert from Dr. Atkinson, and on enquiry he found to his surprise that the Colonial Secretary, who had been administering the Government, knew nothing of the matter, except from a similar invitation received only the day before. He had heard that the concert was intended for the patients and that many invitations had been previously issued. Under these circumstances His Excellency caused a communication to be addressed to Dr. Atkinson, pointing out that such an entertainment could not take place in a public institution without permission. The remainder of the despatch goes on to refer to His Excellency's objection to the concert on the ground that it might cause "injury and even cruelty" to other patients who could not

attend. The despatch winds up as follows:—"These, then, my Lord, are the facts of the case that has occasioned the use on my account of an amusing variety in the flowers of vituperative rhetoric, of which I enclose some choice specimens taken from newspapers so lately as last week." The newspapers referred to were the Daily Press and the China Mail.

Nasty. March 25.—"We beg to inform the Public Works Department on behalf of the hundreds of rickshapattens, that Queen's Road Central is a disgrace to it. And we further move that the said Department be put into a springless van to-morrow and furiously driven over the said road 420 times, with particular attention on the part of driver when between the Hongkong Dispensary and Messrs. Powell's premises. What this Colony is aching for is an acting-deputy-assistant-help-Surveyor-General who is not a scion of some noble race, perpetually practising on his blotting-pad how—Esq., J. P. will look, and who will attend to business." [We wonder—?—?—?]

New Company. March 26.—"and still another local enterprise is under way—the China Gas Consumers' Protective Association. The object of this Company is to protect gas consumers against loss arising from leaky joints, faulty meters and defective burners, and to test meters, repair all escapes, remove all old burners and replace same with new, etc. In the abridged prospectus it is not stated on what line this new business is to be conducted, but as the annual subscription for a meter not exceeding 20 lights is only \$20 per annum, we imagine that a large amount of public support will be forthcoming. Mr. H. F. Hayllar, O.E., is the present manager."

Cruelty to Animals. March 27.—"Two coolies had to take a sheep along the Praya yesterday, and as it was foolish enough to refuse to walk, their Arcadian minds evolved the idea of tying a rope round the neck and dragging it. Singular to say, a wooden-headed, soft-hearted European constable arrested them, and still more singularly, Mr. Pollock fined them \$5 each this morning."

1889.

SHAVE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for March 28, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—161 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$110 per share, sellers.

China Traders Insurance Company.—\$80 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—115. 200 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$110 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—115. 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$375 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—51 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$222 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$145 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, buyers.

Indo-China S.N. Company—par, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$73 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$185 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$87 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Tea Company—\$102 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$200 per share, sales.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—97 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$13 per share, buyers.

HON. MR. BUCKNILL.

Departure for Singapore this Morning.

This morning the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C. left by the s.s. Davanah to take up the acting Chief Justiceship at Singapore. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bucknill and was seen off by a large number of friends, including the Chief Justice, Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, the Puisne Judge, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Mr. O. D. Melbourne, Mr. J. H. Kemp, Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, assistant Crown Solicitor, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Mr. Potter, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Col. and Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Hastings.

HEAD HUNTERS.

Twelve Igorotes in the Colony.

There are passing through the colony twelve Igorotes who are on their way to the United States in charge of Mr. H. E. Miller, for the purposes of exhibition. Two of the men who were seen by the "Hongkong Telegraph" were named Cabocab and Ladis; both of them bore tattoo marks on their faces showing the number of human heads they had collected.

Cabocab, who was described by Mr. Miller as being as bad as he was little, tells by the different figures on his face that he is the owner five heads. They were not wearing their large ear ornaments and presented quite a queer spectacle with pieces of paper in the lobes of their ears to keep the holes, made for the ornaments proper, from closing up.

Ladis has only two heads to his credit and he was carrying the baby girl who formed the third of the party on his back—Chinese fashion.

BOWLING.

Annual Meeting of Kowloon Club.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club was held yesterday evening at the Club House when Mr. E. Hall presided over a large attendance of members. Dealing with the report for the year and the balance sheet, the chairman said that there had been a profit for the year of \$27.52. That was not large but he would remind them that the club was not run for the purpose of making a profit. After questions had been raised as to items for entertainment \$230, auditors fees \$50, and \$115 for lighting, no 1 the chairman had stated that these matters would be considered by the committee, the accounts as presented were passed.

On the new rules for the club being handed in a discussion followed as to the number of committees that should form a quorum and it was decided that in future five should form a quorum.

A suggested increase of the subscription from \$20 to \$24 was put to the vote and defeated as was also a motion that payment of \$50 as auditor's fees be done away with. It was agreed on the motion of Mr. Crawford to adopt blue and white for the Club colours and also the monogram K.B.G.O. on the left breast of the coat or jacket.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. B. Hall; vice president, Mr. D. Cooper; treasurer, Mr. W. J. Crawford; and secretary Mr. B. G. Taylor.

The following comprise the new committee:—Messrs. D. Harvey, G. L. Dawson, W. Russell, J. Tully, J. Rutter, H. Shireff, B. L. Frost, and W. O. Lambert.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

At the Police Court, this morning before Mr. Hazeland, Inspector Molhardy charged a Chinese with being in unlawful possession of a gold bangle, ornamented with seven stones, valued at \$100. The man was arrested whilst attempting to pawn the bangle at 258, Queen's Road East.

A fine of \$50 or in default two months was imposed.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegram arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]
THE ULSTER CRISIS.

NEW ARMY RULES.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received March 28.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that General French and General Ewart desired to resign not because they differed from the Government but because they initiated the Memorandum. The Government would regard their resignation as a serious misfortune to the Army and the State—(Cheers). General French and General Ewart believed in carrying out the instructions of the Cabinet.

In view of these misunderstandings, the Army Council, including General Ewart, had issued a new Army Order which provided, firstly, that no officer or soldier in the future should be questioned regarding his attitude in hypothetical contingencies; secondly, the asking for assurances about orders which they might be required to obey would be forbidden; thirdly, they must obey lawful commands to safeguard public property or support the civil power in the ordinary execution of its duty or in case of disturbances. He reiterated that it was altogether untrue that any Minister contemplated active operations against Ulster—(Cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law declared that he did not object to the new rules, but the old regulations covered every point—(Cheers). The new rules were solely due to the Government's incredible folly.

ROUND THE GOLF LINKS.

Excuses and Explanations.

It may be taken as a fact that the better the player the more seldom is he to be heard expressing surprise, disgust, or self pity for his shortcomings. That is not because these shortcomings are of less frequent occurrence; because, on account of their rarity, the performer has every excuse for giving vent to his surprise. Rumour has it that an open champion once missed a tee shot. He did not merely miss the ball—according to the story he missed it altogether. Yet rumour has nothing at all to report as to the subsequent conduct of J. H. Taylor. Had this been of an unusual character we should have been bound to have heard about it. He did not dash his club to the ground, nor cry "Well, I never did!" or "How did that happen?" or "I knew I was out of sorts to-day." It is certain that all he did was to address himself again to the ball, looking a trifle more determined and grimmer than previously, maybe, and then struck it a terrific distance down the course.

We who are not of the calibre of the open champion seek to cover our confusion under such distressing circumstances by offering a variety of excuses. There is a big selection to choose from, and some indication of our character may be obtained from our choice. Ours may be the inquisitive, eager-to-learn type, and then, after missing the ball or beating it into the ground, or sending it at right angles to the proper direction, we shall turn pleadingly to our companion, "Now, what did I do wrong that time?" we shall ask, apologetically. The indignant reply will probably suggest that we lifted our head too soon, or pulled in our arms, or were standing too close to the ball. Anybody who has read even one text book on the game

DAY BY DAY.

Hongkong J. P.'s.

A full list of Justices of the Peace appears in the Government Gazette. They total 121.

German Mail.

The German mail steamer Prinz Eitel Friedrich left Shanghai this morning at 7 o'clock and is due here on Monday at 11 a.m.

Appointment.

By direction of His Excellency the Governor Mr. Walter Schofield is attached for duty to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, with effect from March 19, 1914.

New Private Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Philip De Fonblanque, Royal Engineers, to act as his Private Secretary, in addition to his military duties, with effect from April 19, 1914.

New Trading Towns.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that by Presidential Mandate dated January 9, 1914, the Chinese Government have opened to foreign trade the following seven towns:—Kueihuangcheng, Kalgan, Dolonor, Chihler g. Tsouanfu, Hulutao and Luugkow.

Auditors.

Under Section 10 of the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1913, it is notified that in addition to those already notified, the following persons have made application to be appointed auditors for the purposes of the Companies Ordinances, 1911 and 1913, and that they are, in the opinion of the Registrar of Companies, qualified to perform the duties required by the said Ordinances to be performed by an auditor:—William T. L. Way, Tientsin; G. Willeumier, Shanghai.

will have no difficulty in answering our question so as to satisfy us. But the answer is almost certain to be inadequate. It has been suggested that, in fairness to our companion, we ought to ask not what we are doing wrong but what we are doing right. The correct answer is "Nothing."

Many of us, however, prefer to answer these questions ourselves. How often do we come across a man whose whole round betrays his eagerness to demonstrate how golf ought not to be played. "There!" he explodes, "I was trying to get a bit too far that time. Pressing. Did you notice?" The effect on our minds that this exposition is intended to convey is that if the performer had been content to execute an ordinarily good shot instead of a superlatively brilliant one he would have got on very well. If he taps the ball viciously he will regretfully sigh that he ought never to have attempted the push shot. Now of us have the strength of mind to reply, "My dear fellow, don't delude yourself. Nothing was farther from your thoughts than the push shot. What you really were attempting, goodness only knows! Let us presume that you would have been mightily pleased if you had hit the ball decently. As it happened, you failed to hit the ball decently. You have no idea how to hit the ball decently. What you need is a course of lessons and a lot of practice; and until you have had that you have no business to think that you can play golf."

The amenities of the links would be sorely disturbed if we gave way to such frankness. We realise, moreover, that if a player of this calibre and temperament were not allowed to relieve his feelings with a running commentary on his game his health and temper might be seriously affected. So we condone this painful eagerness to show that what the player lacks in practical efficiency he makes up for in theoretical knowledge.

More difficult to bear with is the player who is full of self-

AUTOMOBILES IN HONGKONG.

The U. S. Consul-General in Hongkong Mr. G. E. Anderson, reports that although the chief portion of the Colony of Hongkong is an island composed almost entirely of a mountain ridge, in which roads have been constructed in the past only for pedestrians, sedan chairs, or jinrickshas, and mostly at exceedingly steep grades, the past year has developed a considerable trade in automobiles. Some 40 or more are now in use in the colony, and three garages are doing a thriving business in renting cars for tourists and pleasure parties.

It has come to be a fashionable as well as a common thing for Chinese festive parties to add an automobile ride along the seashore to other means of entertainment. Public cars, accordingly, are usually those built for large parties, not necessarily speedy or of high power, but roomy. Well-to-do Chinese and Eurasians have begun purchasing medium to low priced cars for private use, and these cars, mostly American, follow the usual run of such machines for family use in the United States. Cars at around \$1,500 gold and weighing about 3,000 lbs. and seating ordinarily four or five people are usually preferred. American cars are in most general use, as they are about 30 per cent. cheaper, quality for quality. European makes are preferred for their strength and finish, but American cars represent more value in this market for the price.

There is a strong movement in the colony toward the improvement of all roadways on the lower levels and on the mainland portion of the colony so as to accommodate automobile traffic. The extension of roadways into the interior of the mainland is difficult, in view of a range of high hills to be crossed, but a considerable amount of road building for military purposes has already been done, and further extension and widening of this system are being made as funds and opportunity are had. The prospects of considerable road extension for motor purposes are favourable, and it is probable that the extension of a motor road to points near the Chinese frontier, particularly to Panling, a popular golf course, will be made in the immediate future.

Telephone Postcard.

The United States Postmaster General is considering the adoption of a new form of postcard, which will show not only the ordinary street address of the recipient, but his telephone number also. Upon its arrival at the destination a clerk would immediately call up the telephone number and ask for the person to whom the card is addressed and read the message, after which the card would be delivered in the usual way. The card would bear a special stamp, costing five cents, and would have preference over other first-class mail matter in the same manner the special delivery letters do now. A reply postal card would be 10 cents.

reproaches. "I'm awfully sorry giving you such a rotten game," he keeps on saying. "I shouldn't have taken you on. Simply can't hit the ball to-day." His eagerness to do, not himself, but his opponent justice, is never-racking. One gets tired of saying: "It's quite all right. We all have our off-days." And the round finishes in a gloomy silence, broken only by the last apologies of the sufferer.

"Favete linguis!" should be the motto of the golfer. If we are playing well, let the other man think that that is our habit. If we are playing badly the sooner the wretched business is over the better.—Mark Allerton in the *Mall Pall Gazette*.

BANDMANN OPERA CO

The audience which gathered at the Theatre Royal last night to witness the repeat performance of "Oh! Oh! Delphine!" spent a most happy evening. The play went with a vim and sparkle which kept everybody in the best of spirits, and the amusing complications of the piece were extremely well portrayed. Of the ladies Miss Belle Rivers, who is understudy to the leading lady owing to the latter's indisposition, again shone in the part of Delphine, while Miss Babs Kendall as Simone, her rival, was equally vivacious. Mr. Jimmy Hooper kept the fun going by his clever handling of the character of Colonel Pomponet, while Mr. Bobby Roberts was of course thoroughly at home in a role which gave him plenty of scope for humorous business.

To-night the Company is staging "The Girl from Utah", while on Monday the popular revue "Step this Way" will be put on. Special attention is drawn to the announcement that the audience should be in their seats at least ten minutes before the curtain rises; this is necessary for the success of the performance, as will later be evident to those who attend.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

Black Wheat.

The difficulty that has arisen in connection with the handling of wheat in country centres by men who are not unionists shows no signs of abatement, and serious trouble may arise over the matter at any moment. The wheat labourers have decided not to handle the "black" wheat, but little of it seems to be arriving at Darling Island. In regard to what is passing through the Sydney railway goods yards, no definite action has yet been taken, but the unions connected with the work there are awaiting some move on the part of the Federation of Labour, which has the matter in hand.

Coastal Lighthouses.

Mr. Groom, Minister for Trade and Customs, is at present concentrating attention on the question of the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of coastal lighthouses. When he was in Queensland recently Mr. Groom conferred with the Acting Premier of that State on the subject, and subsequently he discussed the matter with Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales. It is only a matter of a short time now before the Commonwealth will have taken over the lighthouses.

Severe Storm.

The most severe hailstorm experienced for many years occurred at Uralla recently. The storm started on Salisbury Plains, and travelled north to Gostwyck, then west towards Roky River and Maitland Point. On Salisbury Plains the ground was covered with large hailstones, and Gostwyck Creek reached a very high mark.

The corn crops along the creek were submerged, and logs, snakes, lizards and debris were brought down.

A funeral coming from Armidale was caught and the horses were detached from the vehicles. The cortege was held up for half an hour. Trees were almost stripped of their leaves, and vegetable gardens in the wake of the storm were completely out down. Locally 42 points of rain were registered.

Keeping a City Clean.

The offer of a Melbourne syndicate to dispose of the city garbage was before the health committee recently. Mr. John C. White wrote: "My principals are prepared to clear the city streets, finding all labour, together with all carts, gear, and appliances in connection therewith, and to remove all garbage to a suitable depot, if

YARN REPORT.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kowall's yarn report dated March 27 states:—

Immediately after the departure of the last mail, prices from Bombay were cabled considerably lower, which led importers here to lower their rates correspondingly. Thereupon, the dealers, with a view of reducing the average of their former high-price purchases, entered the market and bought up about 7,000 bales. These sales established a further decline in rates of about \$1 to \$3 per bale.

The latest advices from Bombay still show a weak tendency. Closing tone here is again dull. Total sales, 7,000 bales. Unsold Stocks, 39,000 bales. Sold but un-delivered in the Godown and to arrive, 42,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. Arcadia, and extra str. Inaba and Potri Maru from Bombay, and str. Kumsang from Calcutta, have brought in 8,500 bales for Hongkong and 8,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports &c. nil.

Local Mill.—Sales about 300 Bales; 12s at \$12 1/2, 10s at \$11 1/8.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales as follows, 1,000 bales yellow choss No. 20 at \$14 1/2.

Raw Cotton Bengal.—No Sales. Chinese.—300 (small) bales at \$29. Stock 2,000 bales Bengal, and 900 bales Chinese. Quotation:—Bengal at \$22 to \$25 and Chinese at \$27 to \$29 per picul.

necessary, we will take over all the men at present employed by the council in this respect, so that your employees may not be thrown out of work. It is proposed to carry the garbage and the other rubbish to sea at least once a day to a suitable distance, say, 30 or 40 miles from the coast, or to a distance agreed upon by the Navigation Department, from which the ocean currents will carry the stuff away from the coast. We will have a steamer of 600 tons capacity fitted up for this purpose, and the rubbish will be taken to sea in any weather.

"A suitable bank guarantee will be put up as an undertaking that the work will be carried out in a satisfactory manner, the term of contract to be for 10 years. "My principals," concluded Mr. White, "have for many years carried out such work in the city of Brisbane and suburbs, Toowoomba, and other towns in Queensland; We also do the work in Parramatta, Billarat, and other large Victorian cities."

"Notwithstanding the recent letters that have appeared in the daily press, I would like to say that New York, one of the largest and most up-to-date cities in the world, sends all the city refuse to sea and finds this much ahead of destruction, which are costly."

It was decided to circulate the letter among the members of the committee.

A Cricket Ruling.

It has been discovered, according to a ruling given recently by Mr. J. H. Olney (vice-president), that the New South Wales Cricket Association cannot under its constitution, go outside its ranks for a committee of experts to deal with any particular matter, or even for selectors. The ruling was given on Mr. F. M. Madden's motion that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of the turf wickets in and around Sydney, and to consider and report upon improvements whereby these might be improved. The committee, he suggested, should consist of Messrs. V. Trumper, F. Tredale, M. A. Noble, A. Diamond, and Dr. Poidevin. Messrs. Diamond, Tredale, and Noble are not delegates to the association.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Company in their fortnightly report, (from 1 March 13 to 27) state:—

Banag opium.—Market ruled very quiet, and no business reported during the past fortnight. The Chinese dealers are selling their previous purchases at prices much the under combined rates. Clearances during the past fortnight amount to about 18 Chests only, comprising 15 Chests of Patna Old, 2 Chests of Benares New and 1 Chest of Benares Old. The unsold stock is estimated at about 1,178 Chests, comprising about 134 Chests of Patna New, 643 Chests of Patna Old, 210 Chests of Benares New, and 189 Chests of Benares Old. Sold but un-cleared Stock:—8 Chests of Patna New, 216 Chests of Patna Old, 35 Chests of Benares New, and 58 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 348 Chests. Reported closing quotations as under:—Patna New \$9,325, Patna Old \$9,200, Benares New \$9,050, Benares Old \$8,925.

Malwa Opium.—Sales of 1 Chest of 3 years old at \$8,120 and 6 Chests, of 6 years old at \$8,400, in all 7 Chests are reported in the market. Clearances of about 98 Chests. Unsold Stock about 1,097 Chests. Sold but un-cleared stock, about 293 Chests. Closing reported quotations (per Picul) as under:—Malwa New and Old \$8,100 to \$8,400.

Cotton.—Owing to cheap rates in India, importers were hasty sellers, and prices show a considerable decline. Sales are reported of about 300 packages of Bengal at \$22 to \$24 per picul, and about 300 Packages of Chinese at \$27 per Picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 200 packages of India and 450 packages of China cotton. Closing reported quotations:—India at \$21 to \$25, China at \$25 to \$28 per picul.

Indian Yarn.—A heavy fall in prices on your side rather frightened the importers, who showed over anxiety to quit their holding and the Chinese dealers who hold a good lot of higher prices wished to get some cheap stuff so that their loss may not be a heavy one, and in order to make further purchases they offered \$2 to \$3 lower than last mail's quotations, which were easily met with by the importers, and during the past fortnight (both for spot and to arrive) about 6,500 Bales changed hands comprising about 2,600 Bales of No. 10s, 1,800 Bales of No. 12s, 250 Bales of No. 10s, and 1,800 Bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 38,000 Bales. Sold but un-cleared stock is about 40,000 Bales.

Local Yarn.—Sales of about 100 Bales of No. 10s at \$118 and 250 Bales of No. 12s, in all about 350 Bales, are reported in the market.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales of about 1,000 bales of No. 20s at \$142 to 146 per bale are reported in the market.

Sundry Articles.—In imports good sales are reported in Angkor at \$15 (per Picul), B'Dallum (Googal) at \$44 (per Picul), Kip-mie at \$7 to 19 (per Picul), Borax at \$16 to 18 (per Picul), Cloves at \$30 to 34 (per Picul), Borneal at \$120 (per Picul), Genda Horas at \$162 (per Picul), Halibore (Kutki) at \$18 to 21 (per Picul), Gum Olibanum at \$10 to 13 (per Picul), Bombay Onions at \$120 cents (per Basket), Safflower at \$8 (per Picul), Bazaar Stone at \$160 (per Catty), and Patchouli (Ceptale) at \$85 (per Picul). In Exports purchases are reported in Green Beans at \$55 (per Picul), Turmeric at \$9 to 15 (per Picul), Betelnuts at \$21 to 24 (per Picul), Cassia at \$13 (per Picul), Broken Cassia at \$8 to 10 (per Picul), Galangal at \$84 to 9 (per Picul), Zedoary at \$17 to 18 (per Picul), Cardamum Seeds

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Dairy Farm Co.	\$100
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	20
W. Murray Scott	20
C. Pemberton	15
Anonymous	10
E. Banfield Cubey	10
L. Gibbs	10
Caldbeck McGregor & Co.	10
J. Lamm	10
W. L. Patten-son	10
Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	5
A. Bane	5
T. M. Gregory	5
Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	5
J. Rodger	5
J. W. Stewart	3

NEW COALING STATION.

Comparatively few people are aware of the fact that a new British coaling station has been established in the Persian Gulf, where constant vigilance is necessary to prevent the traffic in arms. The coaling station occupies an advantageous position (Henzam, near the entrance to the gulf as compared with the coaling depot at Basidu on the island of Kishm, where small vessels only have been able to replenish their bunkers owing to the shallow approach.

Not only is there a greater depth of water at Henzam, but the sheltered anchorage is suitable for all the vessels of the East India Squadron to lie at. The necessary work in constructing the coal depot, such as pier-making, has been largely carried out by "handymen" from the East India Squadron, whose versatility appears to have no limit in the field of labour.

Irish National Gallery.

The Governors and guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland have appointed Sir Hugh Lane to be director of the Gallery in the room of Sir Walter Armstrong, resigned.

Hall & Holtz.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Hall and Holtz, Ltd., held on the 23rd inst., it was proposed to recommend payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the financial year ended February 28, 1914.

Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates Ltd.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., the Shanghai representatives of the Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates Ltd., report that they have received a telegram from the London secretaries stating a final dividend of 1 per cent. share, less income tax at 1s. 2d. in the pound, has been declared in respect of the year 1913.

Music and Labour.

An interesting development in connection with the loud-speaking telephone is its use for distributing music during working hours in factories, warehouses, and other institutions where men are engaged in work of a monotonous character. It has long been known that work requiring mechanical skill without the necessity of mental concentration can be promoted by supplying the workers with some kind of pleasant amusement that will not take the attention from the work, and the loud-speaking telephone appears to make this possible on a scale not hitherto thought of.

at \$18 to 20 (per Picul), Dry Ginger at \$13 (per Picul), Preserves (in Jars) at \$32 to 54 (per Case of 6 Jars), and Star Aniseed at \$2.38 (per Picul).

CHINESE WRITING.

A Miraculous Language.

Rev. E. W. Thwing recently gave a lecture before the Peking Language School at the Y.M.C.A. In the course of his lecture, he says that the youngest Republic in the world is using, perhaps the oldest and most wonderful language ever invented by man. It is based on a curious and really beautiful picture writing; and these pictorial symbols have been used by the Chinese people for from three to four thousand years. One can take up any Chinese newspaper, to-day, and with a little study, find there on the printed page, pictures of heavenly bodies, terrestrial forms, and rude outlines of men, animals and birds. The same forms are still used that spoke to their ancestors in the dawn of history, changed indeed, somewhat, by the use of the brush in place of the sharp "stylus," but still easily traceable to the ancient word pictures. For example, some of the commonest characters in use, the sun and the moon (used for day and month) formerly rounded outlines of the "sun" and the "crescent," but now made more square by the use of the brush. The two characters put together make a new character "Ming" - "bright," "clear," the two brightest objects in the heavens being well used to express that idea to the Chinese mind. Three "mountains" in a "line" represent the "Song of birds," two months with the tongue showing in each is the song of man. A rough outline, like a doll, is a "son" or "child," while two legs all that is left of the character picture for "man." The word for "girl" or "woman" is the man picture with the breasts enlarged above, while that for "mother" is much the same with that portion more clearly marked. "Great" is extended by the same "man" picture with his arms extended out, while "heaven" gives the "great" dome above. The picture of woman and hand together give the word for "slave" or "handmaiden"; a woman holding a broom is "wife," while one woman with two men, give the character for "anger" or "hatred," which would be understood in other lands than China. And so is found, in hundreds and thousands of characters, this wonderful representation of speech. This curious association of ideas, found in looked for in almost every character, adds much interest to the work of the student of Chinese, and can give aid in no little measure, to the memory of these most marvelously written symbols.

"One can learn Chinese characters by constant repetition and a mere act of memory, without investigating as to the origin or reason why certain marks mean certain things. But some knowledge of early Chinese writing, and the history and development of these marvellous pictorial symbols, will add much interest to the study, and may aid, in no small way, the memory in retaining the many characters necessary to be learned."

"The earliest authentic Chinese characters that we have at present may be traced to more than three thousand years ago, or to some time during the Shang Dynasty. Bronze vessels have preserved these old forms which are called 'Ku Wen,' or 'Ancient writings.' Bone fragments have been found during recent years, that give many unknown characters which may prove to belong to a more ancient period."

"The earliest writing was often on bamboo or hard wooden tablets out in with a sharp metal 'stylus.' The word for 'a style' is, a character which pictures the hand holding this instrument. Add to this the word to speak (a picture of the mouth with the tongue showing) and you have the character for 'book,' i.e. the 'speaking stylus.' But the oldest word for book was, 'chai' a character which is a picture of a bundle of bamboo tablets joined together with a string."

"All of the earliest of the Chinese characters were pictures indicating the form of objects or pointing out some idea. Later on some of these common pictures in use, with a well known name, were combined with other pictures to indicate the sound of a new character. This introduced the phonetic element of the Chinese ideographs. But the radical or

"NIGHT LIFE" IN GERMAN TOWNS.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted, after a long debate, a motion requiring the Government to employ all lawful means to check "the growing immorality, especially in the large towns." The motion refers especially to obscure, rest urants in which waitresses are employed, to bars, cabarets, and other institutions, demands a new law dealing with cinematograph exhibitions, and suggests a curtailment of the privileges accorded by the police authorities to places of entertainment.

There is not the least doubt that "night life" is flourishing extraordinarily throughout Germany, and there is hardly a provincial town of any importance which has not got one or more dancing establishments open until the early morning. On the other hand, these establishments carry on their business under the glare of electric lighting, and, as the Socialists maintain, it is doubtful whether they contribute much to the promotion of vice. That they are detrimental to decent living, especially in the upper middle classes, is, however, hardly open to question.

pictorial part would give a good hint as to what class the new combination should bring.

"So rivers, seas, and other liquids, have the picture for water in the characters that represent them. All names for metals have a common element. Characters referring to human matters generally have the picture for man or woman in their combination. In this way most of the characters can be arranged in groups and classes. During the Han Dynasty from 100 to 200 years before Christ, the brush began to take the place of the sharp stylus, and so the rounded forms of the old pictographs became changed to a more square form of writing. The old dictionary Shuo Wen, published about A. D. 120, gives the best collection and explanation of the ancient characters. Its author states that these written symbols were arranged under six classes: 1 Pictorial; 2 Indicative; 3 Combined; 4 Inverted; 5 Borrowed; 6 Phonetic.

"There are several hundred of the first class of picture characters still in common use; but the third class, of the ideographs formed by combinations, are the most interesting, to study. For example, take the Chinese name for Republic - Kung Ho Min Kwo, Kung is a picture of four hands meaning 'together.' Ho is a picture of wheat which give the idea of 'harmony,' as the tops all bend over in one way. The 'Min Kwo' is 'people's country,' the 'country' being a picture of a fortified enclosure. The word 'to teach' is a picture of a child under two crosses, which indicate teaching by comparison, and with a hand holding a stick to enforce the teaching. 'To learn' is represented by this same poor child with two hands cramming in this same comparison on top of his head. A friend is indicated by two hands clasped. 'False' is shown by a hand pulling up a double skin. The character for 'Soldier,' is two hands holding up a battle axe. 'Benevolence' is 'man' and 'two,' i.e. thinking of the other one. In this way numberless combinations show the marvelous construction of this most interesting and difficult written language."

"The 'gospel,' or principles of the doctrine, is a character made up of the picture of a head (face and hair) and the symbol for motion, i.e. that which moves at the head. 'To bow' is the picture of a plant, growing out of the earth, with the leaves hanging down, 'Remembrance' is made up of two combinations, 'Words with one self,' and that which is 'at present in the heart.' 'Millions' are expressed by ten thousand thousand. The character for 'ten thousand' is shown by the picture of a monkey with grass of hair growing from his head, perhaps referring to the mythological monkey who could reproduce ten thousand like himself by just plucking out one hair and blowing on it. 'Eminent' is shown by the combination meaning the special tufts of hair left long on a child's head.

"All of the earliest of the Chinese characters were pictures indicating the form of objects or pointing out some idea. Later on some of these common pictures in use, with a well known name, were combined with other pictures to indicate the sound of a new character. This introduced the phonetic element of the Chinese ideographs. But the radical or

HOW TO WRITE PLAYS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw on The Drama and The Circus.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, lecturing at Oxford on "The Nature of the Drama," advised those who wanted to write plays to watch the unity of time and place at the circus, and said the earliest form of drama would be found in full operation there.

It was extremely gratifying to find that Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in "Magic," had quite intuitively observed unity of time and place, said Mr. Shaw, as reported by the Observer, and his play might be performed in a circus.

The unity of time and place imposed on them certain other conditions. It imposed on them what stupid writers on the subject of the drama called the "abuse of coincidence." No really thoughtful man supposed that a drama could be written without coincidences, and when they heard a man talking about the childlessness of dramas in which there were coincidences he advised them to look at him in a calm and fatherly way and say in a solemn voice, "My friend, all life consists of coincidences."

Improbable Plays. He quoted as an example of the oldest drama the "Oedipus" of Sophocles, which became famous as a masterpiece of coincidence. Then their play must necessarily be improbable. It could not be a picture of real life, because if real life were dramatic there would be no need to have drama.

He next discussed the real object and real sense of drama - the thing that made it possible to raise drama to the highest form of art that existed among men.

Life as it occurred was extraordinary, unmeaning, puzzling, bewildering, absurd sort of thing. They saw a number of events happening, and they did not know the relation between them. The reason why the dramatist could take a few people and put them on a stage and produce something more interesting and instructive than life was because he revealed the connection between these happenings and the chain of causation emotionally affecting the actions that people had on one another, and he was able to produce certain excitement by the fact that he made the audience more and more conscious of what was happening.

Mixed Drama. Drama had now developed to such a point that they might mix every element of it - music, tragedy, comedy - not only successfully, but at the same time.

Lady Lockhart. Lady Lockhart, wife of the Commissioner of Weihaiwei, and Miss Lockhart are at present paying a visit to Sir John and Lady Jordan in Peking.

Naval News. H.M.S. Teal has gone to Panto to remain until Capt. Stopford's relief arrives when he leaves on furlough. A farewell dinner was given the Captain a few days before he departed down river. Capt. Stopford was well liked by the members of the foreign community, and the good wishes of all go with him.

Rugby in Yokohama. They are keen Rugby enthusiasts in Yokohama. The interport match with Kobe was fixed for March 14, but in the morning the weather was so bad that an "express" was sent out to say that the game was postponed.

At midday a further meeting of Committee was held to consider the matter, when a memorial, with over a hundred signatures, was presented to the Committee, the signatories offering to put up £10 each to cover the expense of putting the ground in good condition again. In view of this, it was rightly felt that the match must be played, and Yokohama had the satisfaction of seeing their men win by three points to nil.

and called "eminent" or "filial tufts."

These few examples simply show what a marvellous written language for Chinese use, and the vast field for study and speculation before the student who cares to look into the origin and history of these strange characters.

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong Mar. 23, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, - Mei Lung Pa	lb. 18
do. - Ham, - gau Yuk	lb. 18
do. - Roast, - Shiu	lb. 18
do. - Breast, - Ngau Lam	lb. 12
do. - Soup, - Tong Yuk	lb. 15
do. - Steak, - Ngau Yuk Pa	lb. 18
do. - do. - Sirloin Cotom - Ngau Lau	lb. 28
do. - Sausages, - Ngau Chaung	lb. 10
Bullock's Brains, - Know	per set 10
Tongue fresh, - Ngau Li	each 55
do. - corned, - Ham Ngau Li	lb. 60
do. - Head, - Ngau Tan	lb. 12
do. - Heart, - Ngau Sam	lb. 15
do. - Hump, Salt, - Ngau Kin	lb. 18
do. - Feet, - Ngau Kaski	lb. 8
do. - Kidneys, - Ngau Y	lb. 9
do. - Tail, - Ngau Mei	lb. 18
do. - Liver, - Ngau Kon	lb. 12
do. - Tripe (undressed), - Ngau To	set 6
Calves' Head & Feet, - Ngau-chai-tau-kark	lb. 51
Mutton Clog, - Young Pei Kwat	lb. 25
do. - Leg, - Ye, - Pei	lb. 25
do. - Shoulder, - Young Shau	lb. 22
Pigs Chitlings, - Chu Chong	per set 27
do. - Brains, - Chu Know	lb. 2
do. - Feet, - Chu Kark	lb. 12
do. - Fry, - Chu Chak	lb. 3
do. - Head, - Chu Tau	each 18
do. - Heart, - Chu Sum	pair 10
do. - Kidneys, - Chu Yiu	lb. 8
do. - Liver, - Chu Con	lb. 24
do. - Thorp, - Chu Pai Kwai	lb. 23
do. - Corned, - Ham Chu Yuk	lb. 27
do. - Log, - Chu Pa	lb. 24
do. - Fat or Lard, - Chu Yau	set 30
Sheep Head and Feet, - Ye, - Tau Kark	each 65
do. - Heart, - Young Sum	lb. 7
do. - Kidneys, - Young Yiu	lb. 9
do. - Liver, - Young Con	lb. 25
Sucking Pigs, To Order - Chu Cha	lb. 22
Suet, Beef, - Sang Ngau Yau	lb. 18
Mutton, - Sang Yeung Yau	lb. 25
Veal, - Ngau Chai Yuk	lb. 18
Sausages, - Ngau Chai Chaung	lb. 18

POULTRY.

Poultry	Price
Chicken, - Kai Chai	lb. 32
Capons, Large, Small, - Sin Kai	lb. 32
Ducks, - Ap	each 18
Doves, - Fan Kan	per doz 20
Eggs, Hen, - Kai Tan	lb. 36
Fowls, Canton, - Kai	lb. 28
Hainan, - Hoi Nam Kai	lb. 30
Geese, - Ngai	each \$600
Geese, Wild, - Shai, - Shang-ho Yea Ngai	each 65
Musk Deer, - Wong Keng	each 65
Hare, Shanghai, - Tai Chai	each 1.60
Partridge, - Che Khoo	each 34
Pheasant, - Shan Kai	each 28
Pigeons, Canton, - Pak Kap	dozen 16
Hoihow, - Hoi How Pak Kap	each 24
Quail, - Um-Chun	each 24
Rice Birds, - Wo Fa Cheul	each 24
Snipe, - Sa-Choy	each 24
Turkeys, Cook, - Phor Kai Kung	lb. 70
Hen, - Na	lb. 55
Wild Ducks, Shai, - Shang hoi Sui Ap	\$1.30
Teal, - Sai Ap Chai	lb. 45
Wild Ducks Canton, - Sang-Shing Sui Ap	lb. 85

FISH.

Fish	Price
Barbel, - Ka Yu	lb. 9
Bream, - Bin Yu	lb. 17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, - Hoi Sin Yu	lb. 17
Carp, - Li Yu	lb. 8
Catfish, - Chik Yu	lb. 24
Codfish, - Mun Yu	lb. 17
Crabs, - Hai	lb. 1
Cuttle Fish, - Muk Yu	lb. 24
Dab, - Sa Mang Yu	lb. 15
Dace, - Wong Mei Lun	lb. 14
Dog Fish, - Tit Tin Sa	lb. 10
Eels, Congor, - Hoi Mann	lb. 16
Fresh water, - Tam Sin	lb. 16
Eels, Yellow, - Wong Sin	lb. 30
Frogs, - Tien Kai	lb. 32
Garoupa, - Sek Pan	lb. 56
Gudgeon, - Pak Kup Yu	lb. 20
Herrings, - Tao Pak	lb. 20
Halibut, - Cheung Kwan Kap	lb. 28
Labrus, - Wong Ka Yu	lb. 18
Loach, - Wu Yu	lb. 28
Lobsters, - Lung Ha	lb. 28
Maokel, - Chi Yu	lb. 20
Monk Fish, - Mong Yu	lb. 32
Mullet, - Chai Yu	lb. 24
Oysters, - Sang Hoo	lb. 20
Barrofish, - Kai Kang Yu	lb. 18
Perch, - Tau Loo	lb. 18
Pike, - Fa Paw Poong	lb. 19
Plaice, - Pan Yu	lb. 28
Pomfret, Black, - Hak Chong	lb. 28
Pomfret, White, - Pak Chong	lb. 28
Prawns, - Ming Ha	lb. 17
Ray, - Pai Pa Sa	lb. 20
Rock Fish, - Sek Ke Kung	lb. 20
Sardine, - Tui Yu	lb. 1

肉食

Meat	Price
Salmon, - Ma Ya Y	lb. 32
Shark, - Sa Yu	lb. 7
Skate, - Po Yu	lb. 8
Shrimps, - Ha	lb. 24
Snapper, - Lap Yu	lb. 23
Soles, - Tat Sa Yu	lb. 20
Tacoh, - Wan Yu	lb. 18
Turbot, - Cho How Yu	lb. 32
Turtles, small, fresh water, - Kork Yu	lb. 30
White Bait, - Ngau Yu Chai	lb. 1

FRUITS.

Fruit	Price
Almonds, - Hung Yau	lb. 30
Apples (California), - Kam San Ping Kho	lb. 20
do. (Chefoo), - Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb. 1
do. Small, - Hoi Tong	each 1
do. Custard, - Fan Lai Chi	each 1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, - San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 3
do. (brides), Macao, - San Heung Chiu	lb. 2
Chestnuts, Chinese, - Foong Lat	lb. 12
Carrots, - Yeung Tus	lb. 12
Cocoanuts, - Yeh Tse	each 8
Lemons, China, - Ning Moong	lb. 8
do. America, - Kam San Ning Moon	lb. 30
Lichees Dried, - Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 1
do. Fresh	lb. 1
Limes, (Saigon), - Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 1
Mango, Manila, - Lui Sung Mong	lb. 5
Mangosteens, - San Chuk Tse	doz 5
Oranges, (Canton), - San-shing Tim Ching	lb. 6
do. Sweet	lb. 12
Pears, (American), - Kam San Shoot Lay	lb. 10
do. (Canton), Cooking, - Sa Lay	lb. 12
Peanuts, - Fa Sang	lb. 10
Peppercorns Large, - Hung Chie	lb. 10
Pine-apples, 1st quality, - Poon Ti Paw Law	each 10
do. 2nd, - Chung-tang Paw Law	lb. 8
Plantain, - Tai Cheu	lb. 1
Plums, - Swatow, Hung Lai	lb. 12
Pumelo, Siam, - Chim Lo Yau	each 12
do. Shanghai, - Lo Kwat	lb. 15
Walnuts, - Hop Tao	lb. 15
do. Green, - Sang Hop Tao	lb. 15
Water Melon, - (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1
do. (China) Sai Kwa	lb. 20
Grapes, - Sang Po Tai Tse	lb. 20

生口

Vegetables	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai, - Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
do. Cheuk	lb. 15
Beans, (French), Macao, - Oh Moou Pin Tau	lb. 12
do. (French) Shanghai, - Sheung Hai Pin	lb. 8
do. Tan	lb. 12
do. Sprout, - Ah Cho	lb. 8
do. Long, - Tau Ko	lb. 8
Beet Root, - Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Brinjals, Green, - Ching Yuen	lb. 8
do. Red, - Hung Ker	lb. 6
Cabbage, Chinese, com, - Kai Choy	lb. 12
Cabbage Red, - Hung Yea Choy	lb. 12
Cabbage, Shanghai, - Yeh Chai	lb. 12
Cane Shoots, bunch, - Kan Shun	lb. 12
Cauliflower, Large size, - Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each 15
do. Medium size, - Cheung Yeh Cho Fa	each 15
do. Small size, - Sai Yen Chai Fa	lb. 12
Carrots, - Kam Shum	lb. 8
Celery, Chinese, - Tong Kan Chai	lb. 6
do. English, - Yeung Kan Chai	lb. 30
Chillies Dried, - Gon Lat Chiu	lb. 15
do. Red, - Hung Far Chiu	lb. 15
do. Green, - Ching Lat Chiu	lb. 10
Curry Stuff, English, - Kar Lee Chu Lin	lb. 12
Cucumbers, - Ching Kwa	lb. 8
Bitter Squash, - Fu Kwa	lb. 8
Garlic, - Quo Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, - Sun Tse Keung	lb. 8
do. old, - Lo Keung	lb. 15
Horse Radish, Shanghai, - Lik Kan	lb. 1
Indian Corn, - Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce, - Yeung Sang Chai	lb. 8
Water Chestnuts, - Ma Tai	lb. 8
do. Mandarin, - Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb. 30
Mushrooms, Fresh, - Sang Cho Koo	each 12
Muah Melon, Amer. - Kam-san Hong Kwa	lb. 12
Okra, - Chong	lb. 8
Onions Bombay, - Yeung Chong Tau	lb. 6
do. Green, - Sang Chong	lb. 6
do. Shanghai, - Shang-hoi Chong Tau	lb. 6
Papaya, 1st qual., - Tai Man Sau Kus	each 1
do. 2nd, - Chong	each 1
Paraley, - Kun Cho	lb. 15
Green Peas, - Ching Tau	lb. 15
Potatoes, Sweet, - Kan Shu	lb. 3
do. Shanghai, - Shang-hoi Shu Tsu	lb. 3
do. Japan, - Yut Poon Shu Tsu	lb. 3
do. American, - Fa Ki Shu Tsu	lb. 3
do. Foochow, - Foo-chow Shu Tsu	lb. 3
Pumpkin, - Tong Kwa	lb. 4
Radish, - Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb. 12
Rhubarb (Fresh), - Tai Wong	lb. 12
Sage, - Tao So	lb. 8
Shallots, - Gon Chong Tau	lb. 8
Spinach, - Yin Chai	lb. 5
Tomatoes, - Fan Ker	lb. 8
Taro, - Wu Tau	lb. 4
Turnip, - Panti, (Long), - Lo Pak	lb. 4
do. English, - Yeung Lo Pak	lb. 4
Vegetable Marrow, - Chit Kwa	lb. 3
do. (American), - Kam-san Chit Kwa	lb. 3
Water Cress, - Sai Young Chai	lb. 15
Lily root, - Lin Ngau	lb. 8
Yams, - Ta Shu	lb. 6

海鮮

Seafood	Price
Barrel, - Ka Yu	lb. 9
Bream, - Bin Yu	lb. 17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, - Hoi Sin Yu	lb. 17
Carp, - Li Yu	lb. 8
Catfish, - Chik Yu	lb. 24
Codfish, - Mun Yu	lb. 17
Crabs, - Hai	lb. 1
Cuttle Fish, - Muk Yu	lb. 24
Dab, - Sa Mang Yu	lb. 15
Dace, - Wong Mei Lun	lb. 14
Dog Fish, - Tit Tin Sa	lb. 10
Eels, Congor, - Hoi Mann	lb. 16
Fresh water, - Tam Sin	lb. 16
Eels, Yellow, - Wong Sin	lb. 30
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Herrings, - Tao Pak	lb. 20
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Labrus, - Wong Ka Yu	lb. 18
Loach, - Wu Yu	lb. 28
Lobsters, - Lung Ha	lb. 28
Maokel, - Chi Yu	lb. 20
Monk Fish, - Mong Yu	lb. 32
Mullet, - Chai Yu	lb. 24
Oysters, - Sang Hoo	lb. 20
Barrofish, - Kai Kang Yu	lb. 18
Perch, - Tau Loo	lb. 18
Pike, - Fa Paw Poong	lb. 19
Plaice, - Pan Yu	lb. 28
Pomfret, Black, - Hak Chong	lb. 28
Pomfret, White, - Pak Chong	lb. 28
Prawns, - Ming Ha	lb. 17
Ray, - Pai Pa Sa	lb. 20
Rock Fish, - Sek Ke Kung	lb. 20
Sardine, - Tui Yu	lb. 1

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Secretary, Sanitary Board.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914.

SHORT STORY.

THE ORCHID OF SUDDEN DEATH

BY EDITH MACVANE.

[Here is another story of Fanny Gordon, an American girl in the secret service of France, from *MacVane's Magazine*. In her own way Fanny Gordon is a type as outstanding as Sherlock Holmes.]

"For a woman to lie to her husband is only normal; and the more she loves him the oftener, of course, she will lie. But when she begins to deceive her brother, it's a bad sign."

The Vicomte de Chatellerault, who, after refusing an invitation to dinner, had run in for coffee afterward, seemed strangely absent-minded and nervous. He gnawed his lips, glanced at the straight back of Fanny's new English chaperone, then spoke beneath his breath:

"I am troubled, mademoiselle, about my sister Blanche-Marie."

Fanny glanced up with quick compassion. "The Duchess d'Uzaco? She is ill?"

He shook his head. "No! But, mademoiselle, it has an ugly look when a woman, married to a millionaire who adores her yet comes three times in two months to borrow fifty thousand francs from her brother who is not a millionaire at all. Her money gambled away at bridge, a pressing account from Doucet—that was the story. But, mademoiselle, what am I to think when, with the idea of relieving her from anxiety, I seek the dressmaker, inquire about this pressing overdue account, and am told that ever since her marriage the account of the Duchess d'Uzaco has been promptly settled at the end of each month?"

"Perhaps another dressmaker?"

"She explicitly stated Doucet. Mademoiselle, having heard this, I went at once to my sister's house. Blanche-Marie was not at home. It is now nearly nine o'clock, and she has not yet returned!"

Fanny lapsed into deep thought. "Vicomte, did you find whether the Duchess had received any letters this morning?"

He nodded. "Old Nanette showed them to us. She herself carries the morning post to her mistress, so she could vouch that they were all there. The singular thing, however, was, they were all unopened!"

"Ah!" Into Fanny's dark eyes flashed the dancing brightness that lit them when her passion for investigation was aroused. "Does madame your sister read the newspapers?"

He nodded. "The *Grand Journal* was there on the night table, folded beside her letters."

"Folded as it comes from the press?"

He hesitated. "No. I remember noticing that an inner sheet with marked reports was folded on the outside."

Fanny rang her bell. Her little maid appeared. "Clementine, here is a son. Please go to the little shop on the Avenue Kleber and buy me a *Grand Journal* of this morning."

"Yes, mademoiselle!"

Raoul sat with a troubled face, like one who has loosed forces that he is minded to check. "Who knows? Perhaps you are right. She may have been speculating on her own account, and met with disaster—poor child! And, in any case, it is very likely that by this time she has returned home. Mademoiselle, may I use your telephone?"

Five minutes later, as de Chatellerault turned with an

agitated frown from the telephone, the breathless Clementine entered the salon with the desired newspaper.

"Blanche-Marie has not yet returned, mademoiselle," Chatellerault's high-featured face was slightly pale. "At the *Grand Journal*. We will look at the stocks that have fallen badly these last few days."

"Your idea is an excellent one, Vicomte, but before looking at the Bourse reports on page 5 we will look first on page 4, which folds open at the same time and contains a column far more important to our purpose."

Fanny Gordon paused a moment and glanced anxiously at the Vicomte. "When I read the personal column," she murmured, "I always feel as if I were looking into other people's letters."

Raoul caught his breath. "The personal column! Why didn't I think of that?" Snatching the newspaper from Fanny Gordon's hand, he ran his eye fiercely down the page. Fanny leaned over his shoulder. Then their fingers touched as, at the same instant, they indicated a paragraph: "Boul'd H'n. 25,000 francs—not a son less."

This evening. Otherwise immediate consequences. Avoue. Rue Longlois 18.

The Vicomte jumped to his feet. "Twenty-five thousand! The very sum she asked me for yesterday! If it should be she!"

"The clue is at least worth trying, as it is the only one we have," responded Fanny. Then, crossing the room:

"Mrs. Walden, excuse me for breaking up our party, but I am called out immediately upon the most urgent business. Do not sit up for me. I will take my key."

The English lady nodded in shocked resignation.

"And now, Vicomte, wait till I put on a hat and cloak, and have Clementine call a taxi."

"But, mademoiselle, surely it is my place to go, rather than yours?"

"Yes; and if the Duchess is really there, directly she hears your voice she will suspect pursuit!"

"True! But, mademoiselle, it is night—and for a young girl like you—"

"Non, se! I will take my revolver."

Five minutes later, with her little dog, Towser, on her arm, she stepped into the taxicab.

"It is now nine o'clock. At half past ten, Vicomte, telephone to Mrs. Walden. If I am not yet at home, come to the Rue Longlois. Au revoir!"

In a quiet, dimly lighted street, Fanny Gordon alighted from her taxicab. No. 18 showed a facade typically old-fashioned, respectable, and austere. Just inside the door sat a neatly-dressed concierge bending over her sewing in the dim light.

"Monsieur l'avoue?"

"Third story to the left!"

Up the ancient stone staircase Fanny mounted until, at the door indicated, she pressed the electric button. Though she could hear the shrill ringing of the gong within, she was forced, to repeat the summons twice before the door was finally opened. The maid, clad in an unexpected chic costume of black and white, was a small, pretty creature whose face was rendered striking by her high-bridged nose and by the dark eyebrows which touched

fiercely in the middle over a pair of immense black eyes. These eyes met those of the newcomer rather wildly, not to say defiantly.

"Monsieur l'avoue?"

The servant answered breathlessly, as if she had been running.

"Monsieur l'avoue—is out!"

Fanny noticed the uncertain quality of her tone, as well as the streak of light that shone from a door that stood ajar half way down the unit hallway. With a sudden resolution of daring, she clutched her dog, pushed the maid aside, and walked rapidly to the lighted doorway. She knocked on the door; then, receiving no response, pushed it open and boldly entered the room.

It was empty.

"I will wait for monsieur l'avoue!" she said, firmly. The maid-servant immediately vanished.

Fanny, reassured by the elegance and calm of the room that she had thus forcibly entered, looked about at the well-filled library shelves, the antique furniture of dark, carved wood, the rich Persian rugs upon the floor. Fanny's Pomeranian, however, whimpered a little and thrust his head under his mistress's arm.

"Little idiot! Is it the flowers you don't like?"

More than once, indeed, Fanny had had occasion to notice her pet's antipathy to the scent of flowers; and here, in addition to the other marks of refined luxury, a large box of magnificent yellow orchids lay open on the immense carved writing-table. Fanny, who loved flowers, strolled across to inspect them. With a strange cry that was almost like a child's, Towser leaped from her arms and ran back to the hall door.

Unable to scratch it open with his little paws, he remained with his tiny body pressed against the crack, his eyes rolling, his fluffy black fur rampanly erect.

At the same time there came to Fanny's slower human nostrils a smell that explained the dog's paroxysm of disgust. What an odour they exhaled, those beautiful flowers! From the heap of magnificent flesh-coloured blossoms, with their strange spots of orange and brown, Fanny leaped back as from a reptile. The breath of a rotting tropical swamp, the miasma of pestilence and of death—no less, it seemed, assaulted her nostrils in the acid perfume of those strange, brilliant flowers. Her head swam, and she ran to the nearest window.

For an instant her hand fumbled; then she discovered that it was closed, by way of weather-strips, with a heavy, sawge-like roll covered with red cloth and filled with sand.

Fanny jerked this aside and opened the window, thrusting out her head into the air of the little court. The air restored her self-possession. As she turned back to the room, her mind worked quickly. She thought: "When the avoue comes, I'll tell him that I am an orchid-fancier, too!"

By the door, the small dog continued to whimper. Fanny went over and stooped to comfort him. But, as she raised her eyes, suddenly her heart stood still. What was that white object on the rug, at the very edge of the light made by the lamp? A few steps forward, a searching glance, and she beheld a man's hand, palm upward, on the rug.

For an instant she stood like one paralyzed. There, in the shadow of the table, and half hidden by a tall carved arm-chair, lay the body of a small middle-aged man.

The sprawling disorder of his limbs, which offered a strange contrast to the sober elegance of his black attire, left no room for doubt. From that upturned marble mask a cold air seemed to rise; while a livid bruise on the forehead spoke, as it were, through the still air with the dumb cry of "murder!"

Blind and reeling, possessed by the single thought of escape, Fanny rushed to the door.

It was locked!

For the first time, Fanny Gordon lost her head from terror. Frantically she ran to the window. The silent court echoed to her shouts, and to the shrill barking of her little dog.

"Help! Murder! Police! Help!"

The dark court burst into light and life. From various windows heads were thrust. After ten shuddering minutes, which seemed to the imprisoned girl to last as many years, the door-bell and lenly rang.

"Open, in the name of the law!"

A moment's silence—a repeated summons; then the crash of rending planks, voices, tramping steps, confusion.

The next moment the key clicked in the library door, and two officers flung themselves into the room.

"Mademoiselle! You are hurt?"

Fanny, whom horror had momentarily deprived of her voice, pointed mutely to the motionless figure beside the table.

"Murder?"

An instant later one of the policemen had departed to telephone for a doctor and for the Chief of Police, while the other mounted guard at the door of the apartment. From without sounded a babel of footsteps and voices. Within was the silence of death. Fanny tiptoed toward the policeman at the door.

"Please search the apartment!" she whispered, in horror of what might be. "I came here to search for a lady—"

"When my comrade returns," replied the man stolidly.

Within half an hour the apartment was full of people. Fanny Gordon, bewildered by the ugly nightmarish into which her casual footsteps had led her, found herself detained as a witness. Her evidence, which was swiftly taken and written down, centered, of course, on the vanished servant-girl—the white-faced, staring creature who had turned the key on the unfortunate visitor and the dead man together, and slid out into the night. Fanny's description of her was brief but precise. In hot pursuit of this single clue, the Chief of Police sent downstairs for the concierge. She positively identified the dead man as the avoue Chernel, the owner of the apartment.

"Did you notice a woman leaving the house this evening?" she was asked.

"Yes, monsieur, just as I was about to close the great door, at ten o'clock, the new maid of monsieur l'avoue—she only arrived in the place this morning—came running downstairs. She wore a dark ulster over her apron. She demanded a cab. The taxicab in which this young lady arrived still waited at the curb, as the maid leaped into it and whirled off."

"The address?"

"I tried to hear it, but she spoke too low."

Fanny jumped to her feet. "Monsieur, that taxi was taken from the stand at the Trocadero. Its number is 1364. The driver's name is Andre Cagliotti. Send for him!"

"Bravo, mademoiselle!"

An instant later a man had departed in the official auto. The Chief, with sudden sympathy, turned back to Fanny.

"Mademoiselle, you are faint. Here—some cognac!"

"Many thanks, monsieur. And now, for the love of heaven, search the apartment!"

"Mademoiselle, it has already been searched. No sign of any other human being, dead or alive, is to be found."

"Thank heaven!"

Thus relieved of her unnamed fears for the safety of the Duchess d'Uzaco, Fanny breathed more freely. The swallow of brandy from the Chief's flask braced her nerves. Her hunting instincts awoke. The little dried-up law-

yer lying dead there on the floor was no thing to her; but the purple mark on his temple told of monstrous human passions which but recently had galloped through this room, and she was filled with eagerness to find the murderer.

She turned back to the concierge, who was being examined further by the Chief.

"Tell me, madame, who else has entered this apartment to-day?"

"Just his ordinary clientele, monsieur—the people that come here always for their little affairs. The last one came about five o'clock. Since then, nobody."

The Chief sat pondering. "And, though he has been dead for some time, too long, for instance, for us to suspect mademoiselle, who, as you say, arrived at a quarter to ten only, yet it is plain he has not been dead so long as five hours. Hem! The maid came back from her errands at eight—two hours—yes, he may have been dead two hours."

Fanny spoke:

"And the occupants of the other apartments, madame for instance, this Madame Lebrun, whose name I saw on the door on the other side of the landing from the avoue Chernel?"

"Ah, mademoiselle! Small fear that the Widow Lebrun was mixed up with this annoying affair. She was occupied this evening with a visitor."

"A visitor—what sort of visitor?"

"A monsieur chic, all wrapped up in a blue cloak like a working-man, even the hood drawn up over his head, though it was not raining—and he came in a cab, about seven o'clock."

"Ah! And it is certain it was the apartment of the Widow Lebrun that he visited."

"Yes, monsieur—because I asked her maid, and she owned that madame had had a visitor, a handsome young man in a cloak. I asked her, you see, because, though I was sitting there sewing in the doorway all the time, I never noticed him pass by. His way out—though at nine o'clock I suddenly looked up and the cab was driving away. How he had passed by me and I never heard him—"

"Enough, enough! We are not here to consider the gossip of the neighborhood. Listen to me! You saw this maid of the avoue Chernel—you can swear to her face if you see her again?"

"Among a thousand, monsieur!"

"Good! And now, let us search the room, though it is evident we are not the first to reach it. Look! Though everything is in perfect order, one sees that this portfolio has had the padlock cut away; these table drawers have been ransacked and hastily shut again. Ah! look here! This tin box, evidently forced open, but left with its contents intact—several thousand francs in gold louis. Parbleu! We begin to see that, though the assassin's motive was robbery, it was not money that she sought!" He reflected for a moment. "A fact which renders his correspondence of special interest. Here—let look through these letters."

Fanny's sharp eyes ran over them. "Look, monsieur! Here is the same handwriting as that on the box of flowers—two letters."

"In which the writer begs the avoue to accept twenty thousand francs instead of thirty. Ha! unsigned, perfumed. Yes, it is evident he was blackmailing her. Then why did she send him flowers? Mystery! Unless she chose them specially for their bad odour. Faugh! How revolting! Those flowers smell of death."

Fanny, controlling a shudder, stooped toward the motionless figure on the floor.

"What is that, monsieur, in his hand?"

"A black silk tassel, mademoiselle. Look! Note with how firm a grip his fingers are twisted

in the silk. One sees it was in the very extremity of self-defence that he tore it from the person of his assailant. Another proof, if we need it, of the sex of the assassin. When we find the woman, let us search for a scarf or a box with a tassel missing."

Fanny nodded. Then, as the Chief, disentangling the betraying tassel from the rigid fingers, laid it on the table beneath the lamp, she stooped toward it. A black silk tassel about seven inches in length, limp and pendant—no thing could have been more com- pletely impersonal and insignificant.

Fanny began to roam about unnoticed, while the Chief aided his men in their examination of the room. For a long time she paused before a carved Dagobert chair covered with a crimson taffeta cushion, which stood beneath an odd little stained-glass window placed high in the wall. After a minute examination of the cushion, she tiptoed to the other side of the room, fetched the short library ladder designed for reaching the upper rows of books, climbed up to the high, stained-glass window, and made a prolonged survey with her electric pocket-lamp.

"Mademoiselle! What are you doing there?"

"I am looking for the weapon, monsieur!"

"Oh! Do you find anything?"

"I find a most significant trace of it."

"Good! Let me see."

The young girl came down, and the eager little official scrambled up. He uttered an exclamation of angry disappointment.

"You make a fool of me, mademoiselle. There is nothing here!"

Fanny smiled. "That is a significant trace, monsieur."

The bell rang, and Raoul de Chatellerault was ushered into the room. With his usual care for appearances, he gave no sign that he had come here to meet the young girl. A moment later the Chief of Police had related to this distinguished member of the Secret Service the facts of the crime before which they stood. They were still in deep conversation when again the bell rang, and immediately after appeared the messenger who had been despatched to seek Fanny's recent chauffeur.

"Monsieur! I found the man Cagliotti. He says that he carried a woman from 18 Rue Longlois to 184 Boulevard-Hausmann. His description of her tallies with that of mademoiselle. If necessary, he can identify her."

The Vicomte's voice, abrupt almost to ferocity, cut in on the man's tale:

"Mademoiselle has already given you a description of the missing maid-servant? Let me see it!"

With surprise, Fanny noted that the young man had trembled as he held it out to the Chief. Briefly his eye ran over the paper whereon, according to Fanny Gordon's evidence, were enumerated the points of the runaway servant's appearance:

"Stature, small; eyes, large and dark; nose, small Roman; eyebrows meeting in the middle, running in a straight line beneath the forehead and giving a striking aspect to the face—"

"Monsieur le Vicomte, you are ill. It is the odour of these horrible yellow flowers. Here—come to the window."

"Nonsense!"

Nevertheless the young man followed the Chief's suggestion. Fanny, filled with friendly anxiety, moved toward him. With amazement she perceived that the look he bent on her was one of rage and despair. He spoke in an undertone:

"Mademoiselle! Now that you have set the bloodhound on the track, who is to turn them?"

Fanny's head whirled. "What do you mean?"

"I mean that 184 Boulevard-Hausmann is no other than the

maison d'Uzaco; and that the description you have furnished to the police is, point for point, that of sister Blanche-Marie!"

The time was the next morning, the place the library of the late avoue, where, though the murdered corpse of its owner had been removed, there still lingered the shadow of its presence.

With a grave gesture, the Chief of the Secret Service turned to a beautiful little fairy of a woman seated beside the Vicomte de Chatellerault. From beneath level black brows meeting in the middle over a little high-bridged nose like the Vicomte's, her immense black eyes met the Chief's with a sombre yet pathetic defiance.

"Madame la Duchesse, in spite of your positive identification by the chauffeur Cagliotti and the concierge of 18 Rue Longlois, you reaffirm that it was not you who came here last night in the dress of a servant?"

The Duchess' reply was low but resolute:

"I do affirm it."

"And the handwriting of the unsigned letters on the box of orchids?"

"Forgeries!"

"And the orchids?"

"I know nothing of them!"

"Nor of the variety they represent?"

"Not of the variety they represent!"

Incredible stupidity! Suicidal folly! Fanny, though she had declared that the darkness of the corridor the night before prevented her from testifying with certainty as to the identity of the maid, yet could feel no moral doubts that her eyes, again rested on the same woman. Why, then, this wholesale denial on the Duchess' part? If only she had admitted the fact of the disguise, for which a dozen motives might be offered besides that of crime!

The Chief of the Secret Service, opening a box beside him on the table, took out a strange flesh-covered blossom, marked with brownish spots.

"Open the window, Inspector! Madame la Duchesse, I have it, on the word of no less a person than a member of the Academy of Sciences, that this orchid is the rare, almost unknown *Orchis morita repentinae*—the 'Orchid of Sudden Death,' whose discoverer paid for it with his life; though, it is affirmed, the deadly properties of its effluvia have long been known to certain Oriental races. For a delicate or elderly person, like the avoue, the sudden opening of a sealed box of these flowers in a hermetically closed room such as this—have you observed the weather-strips on the window-sills?—might very possibly result in death."

"I learned, moreover, that the sole examples of this terrible flower to be found in France are in the Jardin des Plantes at Versailles and in the famous conservatories of the Duchess d'Uzaco! Madame la Duchesse, will you not be warned? Will you not be wise in time? Will not speak openly?"

The Vicomte de Chatellerault started to his feet.

"Monsieur, let us understand each other. You are accusing my sister, the Duchess d'Uzaco, of being instrumental in causing the death of the avoue Chernel, by sending him these poisonous flowers? But the avoue Chernel died from the effects of a blow on the temple—a blow with a heavy blunt instrument, such as the Duchess, a small and fragile woman, would have been totally incapable of inflicting!"

"You are right, Monsieur le Vicomte. But no such weapon is to be found. I call your attention to the reconstruction of the case by the police, wherein the avoue, overcome by the deadly fumes of the flowers, fell to the floor, and in falling struck his temple against the corner of the writing-table. As a matter of fact, it was beside the table that his dead body was found."

(To be Continued Next Saturday.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER

YOU KNOW

YOU CANNOT APPRECIATE YOUR FOOD WITH
INDIFFERENT BUTTER ON YOUR TABLE

OUR DAISY BUTTER

WILL MAKE YOUR MEALS BOTH
ENJOYABLE AND A DELIGHT

INSIST ON HAVING THE
GENUINE ARTICLE.

BOXING.

Another Programme to be Presented.

Mr. F. E. Hall informs us that he has arranged another boxing programme for April 11. The main event will be a contest between Iron Box and Private Humphries of the D.O.L.I. They are to go over fifteen rounds and a good fight is looked forward to by those who know most of the soldier's ability. Kerrison is to meet Miles, and a side stake has been put up. In addition there will be substantial purses. Seaman Ponsford will meet Pte. Pillsbury, the man who carried off the D.O.L.I. middle. Private Higgins will try conclusions with Bombr. McArdle. There is to be another event which is now about to be arranged and which will be announced later.

Grant v. Powell at Plymouth. Under the heading "Great Naval Engagement" Boxing gives the following account of the Grant-Powell slam:

A dispute of long standing was settled on Friday night. It appeared that Seaman Grant was at one time heavy-weight champion of the China Station, and was beaten by Seaman Powell who won a silver cup with the title. There was bad blood between the two as a consequence, and when the ships reached England the respective crews wanted to see another fight between the two champions.

Grant, the older man, did exceedingly well in the early rounds, and Powell was the recipient of numerous body blows, any one of which might have put to sleep some less robust boxer. Grant was in deadly earnest, and Powell, although he smiled freely at times, realised that there was something at stake. Both ships' companies had betted heavily on the result.

It was some evident that Grant would not last out the 15 rounds. His very impetuosity was beating him. In the 10th a couple of hard blows to the body made Grant weak, and half-way through the next meeting he complained of being hit low. No one, however, saw a low hit delivered, and the referee declared Powell the winner when Grant refused to proceed.

CRICKET.

The undermentioned have been selected to play for K.O.C. against C.S.C.C. at Happy Valley to-day: J. P. Robinson, F. J. de Rome, W. Kay, W. L. Wessner, J. Stalker, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson, A. R. E. Raven, K. R. Macaskill, and F. Sutton.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong Schools League.

Ten schools competed for the Lugard Cup in the Hongkong Schools League. They were St. Joseph's College, St. Paul's College, Queen's College, St. Stephen's College, Diocesan School, Ellis Kadoorie School, Kowloon British School, Wanchai School, Saiyung-pun School and Yaumatei School. The competition resulted in Queen's College, St. Paul's College and Wanchai School, being bracketed for first place. The first of the playing-off took place on Thursday on the Hongkong Club Football Club ground, when Wanchai School, combining well defeated the Kiok and rush tactics of St. Paul's College by one goal to nil.

Club well beaten. Yesterday evening in the Hongkong Football League, the D.C.L.I. inflicted a sore defeat on the Hongkong Football Club. The Club opened a man short and it was not until some fair amount of play had taken place that the gap in the ranks was filled. The Cornwalls had much of the play and eventually won by six goals to one, the scorers being Moseley 1, Cutmore, 3, Smith 2, and, for the Club, Ridden 1.

The teams were:— D.C.L.I.—Johnson; Bailey and Fife; List, Newman and Trigo; Moseley, Bennett, Smith, Cutmore and Williams.

H.K.F.C.—Cobb; Brown and Hamilton; Long, Ridden, and Vivesh; Crencher, Stalker, Wilkie, Goldenberg and Pennell.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lamko and Rogge, in their freight circular dated March 28, state:—

The improvement which we reported a fortnight ago has been only barely maintained and business has again been restricted owing to difficulty experienced in finding sufficient cargo to fill vessels already chartered and ready to load in Saigon. The local rice market would have allowed of a good deal of more chartering but supplies of paddy at Saigon are not yet coming in freely enough to allow millers to go in for further fresh contracts for prompt loading, and in consequence there are only a few fixtures on record, at slightly declining rates. Demand for tonnage to load early April at 21/22 cents has so far not been met, and as the berth rate from Bangkok to this has advanced to 42 cents per picul for loading inside the bar with some enquiry for "outside" tonnage, it can reasonably be expected that the freight market will show more activity very shortly. The North should also absorb a certain amount of tonnage as soon as the ice-bound ports have re-opened and if demand in that direction is strong, rates all round should materially improve.

Rice-exports from Saigon from 1st of January to 11th March, amount to 211,521 tons as compared with 155,447 tons during same period last year. Quotation stands of April/May shipment at 24/10 per picul f.o.b. against 25/02 for same period last year.

Saigon/Philippines:—There was a slight enquiry for tonnage resulting in the fixture of a small carrier on basis of 30,000 piculs at 36 cents per picul, to one port P.I.

Saigon/Java:—We have not heard of any "outside" tonnage being fixed.

Saigon/Singapore:—A small sized steamer was placed on lump-sum basis, the rate working out at 22 cents per picul.

Bangkok:—After a long period of stagnation, Bangkok has had an opening for some "outside" tonnage, one steamer is taken up on berth-terms and another on lump-sum basis of \$14,000.—to start from this with downward cargo for charterers benefit.

There are indications that further tonnage is wanted, but, owing to the scarcity of suitable tonnage, owners are not prepared to negotiate for forward business at higher rates.

Timecharter:—Norw. s.s. Kamor 940 tons net reg. 2-3 months (recharter) at \$9,000. p.m. and Norw. s.s. Kjeld 910 tons net reg. 6 months at \$6,250. p.m.

Coal freights from Japan are steady at about last quotation.

Fixtures Reported:—Japanese steamers, Moji/Hongkong at \$1.50 and s.s. Lovat 5,000 tons at \$1.50 per ton.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—29th March, 1914. 5th Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion 8.05 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial; Venite, Savage Psalms, Torton and Barnby; Benedicite, Hopkins, Elvey and Hopkins; Jubilate, Hayes; Hymns, 200, 107, and 332 Evening Song (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir) Responses: Ferial; Psalms, Rimbaud, and Stainer; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F; Anthem, No Shadows Yonder.—Gaul; Hymns, 84 and 96; Miserere, Felton (10th morning).

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. Fifth Sunday in Lent, 29th March, Holy Communion at Morning Service. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Savage, 29th Day; Psalms, 139 Turner 140 Barnby, 141 Woodward, 128th morning; Te Deum, Blissett; Jubilate, Ouseley; Hymns, 145, 318, and 247; Kyrie, Varley, Roberts. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.—Hymn, 174; Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Rimbaud and Stainer; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 155, 280, and 290 (tune 8 in Appendix). Vesper Hymn.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, March 29th. Morning Services at 10.30 a.m. Hymns, 343, 587, and 298; Psalm, 124. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 223, 275, 332, 405 and 598. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road: Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday 5.30 p.m.

DISASTROUS SHANGHAI FIRE.

Damage Estimated at \$200,000.

As was reported by special cable to the Telegraph on Monday, a disastrous fire broke out in the French Concession at Shanghai on Saturday night, involving the destruction of a godown belonging to the Oriental Press Company, and several business houses.

The godown, which is situated on the Quai de Yangkingpang, separate from the main building of the Oriental Press Co., was locked at six o'clock on Saturday evening, says the Shanghai Times. The fire was first noticed at eight o'clock, the intelligence being conveyed by one of the servants to the manager of the Co. who at the moment was entertaining some friends. The French Fire Brigade was soon upon the scene, but the flames had already got a good hold upon the godown, which was filled with large stocks of paper. Fanned by a strong south-west wind, the flames made rapid headway, and very soon, the empty building belonging to the French Missions was involved, as were likewise the premises of a Chinese shipping company.

The fire assumed alarming proportions, and threatened the destruction of the entire block of buildings while a block of Chinese houses across the street was also in danger from the huge sparks. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the French Chief Officer telephoned the International Fire Brigade for assistance which was readily responded to by Chief Officer Pelt who summoned as many men as he could, and were soon at work in conjunction with the French firemen.

The combined efforts of the two brigades had the effect of containing the flames, thus saving the adjoining buildings from becoming affected. The heat was so terrific that it drove the firemen from advantageous points from where they were directing a number of streams with excellent effect. The spectacle was equalled only by that which was seen at the fire which destroyed the furniture factory of Messrs. Hall and Holtz some weeks ago.

Huge sparks and large volumes of smoke were thrown up from the mass of flames, and when the expansive roof fell with a resounding crash, it made a beautiful display of fireworks. It was providential that nobody was injured by the falling roof, for it came down without having shown any signs of collapse. The two brigades were at work until the early hours of the morning, by which time the conflagration had been practically subdued, and the coolie corps were left in charge to dump down the debris.

The loss is exceedingly heavy but is believed to be covered by insurance, a conservative estimate being about \$200,000.

"PUNCH'S" POLITICS.

Many readers must have noticed with what skill "Mr. Punch" manages to hold the balance between all political parties when, not only in its cartoons, his pages certainly give great prominence to political matter. A writer in the Manchester Guardian seeking to explain this fact, has been analysing the sympathies of the staff, which he finds to be fairly equally divided.

"If Sir Owen Seaman is a Unionist, his brilliant sub-editor, Mr. A. A. Milne, is a strong Radical. Mr. Lehmann, of course, is an ex-Liberal member. Sir Henry Lucy may be counted amongst moderate Liberals. Mr. Graves, again, stands for Unionism, and one inclines to think that Mr. E. V. Knox (Evos) and Captain Kendall (Dum-dum) are attached to the same party. So if Liberalism controls the press, at any rate Unionism carries off the palm for light verse. Of the principal cartoonists one may hazard the guess that Mr. Bernard Partridge and Mr. Raven Hill are politically far-sighted. Mr. Lucas moves apparently in a non-political world. And of Mr. George Morrow, who portrays the idiocy of the world so comically, politicians of both parties say that he goes to the other party exclusively for his models."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BACON & HAM

DO YOU WANT THE BEST FOR YOUR TABLE
SEND US YOUR ORDERS
WE STOCK ABSOLUTELY 1ST QUALITY MILD CURED.

AUSTRALIAN BACON
AND
ENGLISH HAMS.

TURKISH CIGARETTES

OF HIGH QUALITY

MAHALLA No: 1
SPECIALS No: 1
SPECIALS No: 2

MANUFACTURERS:

M. Weinberg & Co., London W.

SOLE AGENTS,

KRUSE AND CO.

To-day's Advertisements

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE Eleventh Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at Noon on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1914 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1913 and the Report of The General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st April to 15th April, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

L. T. G. T. SWASEY announces to the public that he will be responsible for no bills contracted under any circumstances by Mrs. Swasey.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 30th day of March, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Hau Fung Lane in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 15 April, 1912, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements, Approximate.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	South of Island Lot No. 2059, Hau Fung Lane.	ft. ft. ft.	8,152	\$
			about	50
			per acre plan 5217	about
				174
				372

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Hau Fung Lane and on Mt. Parish respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements, Approximate.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	South of Island Lot No. 2059, Hau Fung Lane.	ft. ft. ft.	8,152	\$
			about	50
			per acre plan 5217	about
				174
				372

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA." The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns, where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after the 4th April will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong, 28th Mar., 1914.

MACKINTOSH

* CO., LTD.
"MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS"

Summer

WHITE SHIRTS

LIGHT in LONG CLOTH
SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS

\$3.50 EACH 6 FOR \$19.50

DES VOEUX ROAD,
Next door to Thos. Cook & Son

WM. POWELL, LTD.

HAVE IN THEIR

TAILORING DEPT.

AN

EXCELLENT SELECTION

OF

NEW MATERIALS,

FOR THE PRESENT AND COMING SEASON.

ALWAYS MODERATE FOR THE BEST.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

W RIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

CORNER OF F STREET.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE GREAT "ALLISON" ENGLISH PIANO.

HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENT

AT THE

PRICE OF A CHEAP ONE.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING

D & J McALLUM'S "Perfection"

Embraces All the qualities of a high class Scotch Whisky for Connoisseurs.

A Perfect Whisky: Mellow like a Liqueur.

SOLE AGENTS,
CANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.
PROPRIETORS,
D & J McALLUM, EDINBURGH

CONSISTENCY OF QUALITY

GUARANTEED.

PRICE PER CASE 1 DOZ. QTS. DUTY PAID \$21.00

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of India 2nd April.	— 29th April.
Monteagle 8th April.	—
Empress of Asia 16th April.	Allan Line 1st May.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £55.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI on 18th April.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBÉ & MOJI on 25th April.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Japan," 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 28th Mar. 3 p.m.

S.S. "Dunera," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, as above. Quick Despatch.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 27th, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.)

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South America Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

Hoerde.....21st Apr. Andalusia15th June.
Segovia11th May. C. Ferd. Laeisz10th July.

HOMEWARD.

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
Scandia28th Mar.
For M'les. D'kirk, R'dam, H'burg:
Sachsen31st Mar.
For Havre & Hamburg:
Alesia8th April.
For H'ro, R'dam, B'men, H'burg:
Bayern23rd April.
For M'les, H'burg & Antwerp:
Belgravia1st May.
For Hamburg & Antwerp:
Arabia15th May.

For Havre, Emden, & Hamburg:
Uckermark15th May.
For Havre, D'kirk & Hamburg:
Schwarzburg19th May.
For R'dam, H'burg & Antwerp:
Brigavia22nd May.
For Havre, Bremen & H'burg:
Allmark1st June.
For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
Brasilia6th June.
For Havre & Famburg:
Furst Bulow6th June.

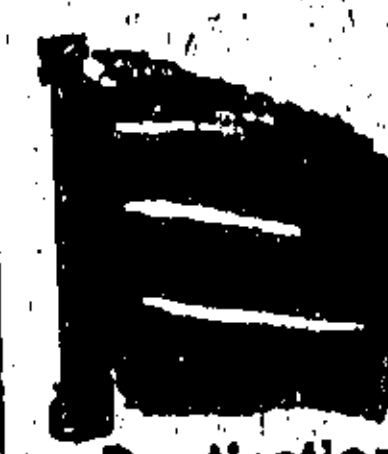
For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
Steamers.		

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.
Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 { WEDNES., 8th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000 { WEDNES., 22nd Apr. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.
Awa Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,500 { TUESDAY, 7th Apr. at noon.
Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 12,500 { TUES., 21st Apr. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.
Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 13,500 { WEDNES., 8th Apr. at noon.
Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 { WEDNES., 6th May, at noon.

CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.
Kanagawa Maru Capt. Machida T. 12,500 { MONDAY, 6th Apr.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
Kaga Maru T. 12,500 { THURS., 9th Apr. at 11 a.m.

KOBÉ & Yokohama.
Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 { WED., 8th Apr. at 11 a.m.

KOBÉ, (direct).....
Sanuki Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 { SATURDAY, 11th Apr.

KOBÉ, (direct).....
Cargo only.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

FOR EUROPE.

Kamo Maru 16,000 tons sails Wednesday 8th April.
Kashima " 20,000 " " 22nd "

FOR AMERICA.

Awa Maru 12,500 tons sails Tuesday 7th April.
Shidzuoka " 12,500 " " 21st "

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUYOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU.....Chenan28th Mar. at m'night
W & TIENTSIN.....Kueichow29th Mar. at d'light
SAIGON.....Fochow30th Mar. at d'light
SHANGHAI.....Shaohsing31st Mar. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Taming31st Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Anhui2nd Apr. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....Kaifong3rd Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU.....Yingchow4th Apr. at m'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Teau7th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Liangchow7th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"
MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" and "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" "Chenan," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45; Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

Telephone No. 36
Hongkong 28th Mar., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via usual ports of call.)

The S.S. Vladimir, 5,620 R.T., Commander Kamichansky, left Vladivostok on the 21st Day of March, via Nagasaki and Tsingtau, and can be expected at Hongkong about the 6th Day of April.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Agent,
Hotel Marlborough, 3rd Floor, Rooms No. 12a & 14.

Hongkong, 24th Mar., 1914.

Tel. No. 1924

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
Rubi	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	THURS., 2nd Apr. 4 p.m.
Zalife	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATUR., 11th Apr. 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardsesses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 26th Mar. 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	SHAI	2nd half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjimahi	JAVA	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAPAN	1st half Apr.
Tjimanoeck	SHAI	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half Apr.
Tjiliwong	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjitaroen	JAVA	1st half May	SHAI	1st half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L. For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building

Telephone No. 1574

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
Tenyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	Sat., 4th Apr.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	Wed., 8th "
Hongkong Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	Sat., 25th "
Shinyo Maru†	22,000 - 21 knots	from Kobe 11th May.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 19th May.

*Passengers by this steamer may travel per S.S. Hongkong Maru, via Manila. Omitting Shanghai.

All steamers will be despatched at NOON.
First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMERS CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	4th April.	9th April at 10 a.m.
Aldenhay	2nd May.	1st May
Empire		29th May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, French Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardsesses are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins...	TUESDAY, 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore...	FRIDAY, 3rd Apr. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 7th Apr. at 11 a.m.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
General Managers.

[29]

LOG BOOK.

New Vessel.
The British steamer "Taiwan," of 1,734 tons gross, built at Greenock in 1882 by the China Navigation Co., by Messrs. Scott & Co., with dimensions 27.13 by 34 ft., 8 in. long over all, and 60 ft., 4 in. in extreme beam, having a gross tonnage of about 4,000.

Sold to Japan.
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Refloated.
The C.M. river steamer "Kiang-sha," which has been ashore since February 23 near Hon Point, was refloated on March 11 and came on to Shanghai where it was found that she had sustained no damage. During the time she was ashore the water fell 4 ft. 6 in. and nothing could be done until it commenced to rise again when a bower anchor with 30 fathoms of chain was laid out and she hove off the bank.

Chinese Troops.
The C.M. steamer "Yushun," which arrived at Shanghai March 14, brought up from Amoy 600 Northern troops who were taken on to Hankow by one of the Company's steamers to assist in the operations against White Wolf, Nagasaki Harbour.

The Nagasaki Harb. Investigation Committee has had under consideration five plans for the harbour. A pier for the use of large merchant steamers was the principal feature of one and a wharf that of the other. Each of the other plans included the construction of either a wharf or a pier. The expense in each case was between yen 500,000 and yen 800,000. The committee also considered methods of mooring passenger steamers and of handling cargo.

Severe Gale.
A severe gale blew in the Gulf of Pecheil on March 12 that was accompanied by heavy snow. The gale commenced to blow from East at 2 p.m. and the wind veered rapidly to North increasing greatly in force and raising a tremendous sea in the shallow waters of the Gulf. No damage to shipping is reported though several vessels arrived late.

Broke From Moorings.
The Japanese steamer "Obashi Maru," 2,287 tons broke away from her moorings in Dairen harbour during a gale on March 2 and after striking the breakwater was driven ashore and received considerable damage.

White's Rubber Report.

London, February 29.

The market has reacted sharply from the level reached a week ago, current Plantation values showing a decline of about 2d per lb. Fears had been entertained by some operators that the February position was overvalued, and eager covering assisted in raising quotations, but the American demand having suddenly ceased, and the February "short" position liquidated, the tone of the market underwent a decided change. In the absence of buying, and with a fairly heavy weight of spot and near rubber offered for sale, prices gave way, and the forward deliveries declined in sympathy. The lowest point reached for Standard Crepe was 2s 4½d for spot, 2s 4½d for April to June, and 2s 4½d for July to Dec., but some recovery has since taken place, a slightly steadier tone now being observable. A few buyers continue to show interest in crops for January to June 1915 delivery, the approximate value being 2s 4d. Hard Fine Para is about 1d lower on the week. A fairly large weight of Plantation rubber is expected to be offered at auction next Tuesday, probably about 1,100 tons, a smaller quantity than usual having been disposed of privately. Present indications point to prices being about 2d per lb. lower than at the last sale. At time of writing the market is quiet.

For a good solid meal and Carte for Table D'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$810 b. £81/10/-	120,000	\$25	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	815	810	{ £2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11/13 equal to \$23.28 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	330 b.	10,000	\$250	50	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	330	330	\$18 for 1912
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	£142 b.	10,000	£15	5	137 1/2 Aug.	131 Jan.	142	139	{ Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$845	12,400	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	845	845	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1911 and Interim of \$30. for 1912
Yongtsze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$205 b.	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 June	205	200	{ Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1911 & Int. of \$3 for 1912
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$145 a.	20,000	\$100	20	161 1/2 Dec.	146 May	145	144	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$368 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Jan.	354 May	368	368	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$81 b.	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2 June.	7 1/2 Oct.	8 1/2	8	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$36 s.	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	36	36	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	28 1/2 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Aug.	27 April	28 1/2	28 1/2	{ Interim of \$1 for half year end- ing 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$70 s.	{ 60,000 60,000	{ \$25 \$25	{ all all	{ 99 April 99 April	{ 75 Aug. 75 Aug.	{ 71 71	{ 70 70	{ 6 p.c. for year 1912 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	101 1/2 b.	2,500,000	£1	all	118 1/2 April	98 1/2 Oct.	101 1/2	101 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- making 2/- for 1913 Coupon No. 21
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$49 sa.	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32 1/2 Jan.	49	49	{ \$3 on 10,000 shares 1st issue \$3 on 10,000 shares 2nd issue \$1 on 10,000 shares 3rd issue for year ending 30/4/13
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$84 s.	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92 1/2 Aug.	89	84	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 s.	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	30	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	39/-	1,000,000	£1	all	37/- Dec.	30/- July	40/-	39/-	{ Final of 4/- Coupon No. 2 making 6/- for year ending 30/6/13
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3 b.	200,000	£1	all	4 1/4 Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	\$36/-	160,000	£1	all	86/- Feb.	38/- Dec.	36/6	36/-	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$85 b.	60,000	\$50	all	90 July	74 Mar.	85	84	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poa D Co., Ltd.	\$73 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	72 Jan.	51 July	74	72 1/2	{ \$1 final dividend for year 1911 Tls. 3 for 1912
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	56 1/2 b.	60,000	£100	all	113 1/2 May	103 Jan.	100	100	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	£100								
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	£94	25,000	£100	£100					Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$124 b.	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	124	124	{ \$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$112 s.	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	112	112	\$34 for year ending 31/12/13
H'p'reys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$8 s.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Sept.	8 Feb.	8	8	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	6,000	\$50	30	46 Aug.	3 Feb.	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	£90 b.	78,000	£50	all			90	89	{ Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$66 b.	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	66	66	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.13
Manila M'pole Hotel	£8	15,000	£100	all			8	8	15 per cent. for 1910
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	£127	20,000	£50	all	148 1/2 Nov.	120 July	130	127	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13.
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$8 1/4 b.	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/4 April	7 1/2 Dec.	8 1/4	8 1/4	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	12 b.	75,000	£10	all	13 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2 July	12	11	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31/11/13
Lau Kung Mow	90	8,000	£100	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	90	90	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	£115 b.	50,000	£50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	120	116	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 s.	60,000	\$12	all	1 1/2 May	9 April	11 1/4	11 1/4	85 cents for 1912
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 b.	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	2.80 Jan.	4 1/2	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	81 s.	200,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Feb.	8 1/2 May	8 1/2	8 1/2	70 cts. for 1913.
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$36 b.	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	29 Oct.	21 1/2 Jan.	36	36	\$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	6 1/2 s.	400,000	\$10	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6 1/2	6 1/2	40 cts. for 1911.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$45 b.	9,000	\$10	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	45	44	\$1.60 per share for 1912
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$190 b.	5,000	\$25	all	200 Jan.	15 Oct.	190	185	\$2 interim for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$22 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/2 July	19 Jan.	22 1/2	22 1/2	{ Interim div. of 1 1/2 d. per share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	8/3 b.	325,000	5/-	all	9/6 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	8/6	8/3	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	£58 b.	25,000	£10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	64 1/2	57	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.13
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10 b.	25,000	\$10	all	11 1/4 April	9 Sept.	10	10	None
Do (New)	93 cts. s.	50,000	\$10	all	1.00 1/2 Jan.	90 cts. June	93 cts.	93 cts.	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines	\$5 s.	75,000	\$10	all			5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6 s.			all			6	6	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Shanghai Sumatras	\$135	13,000	£20	all			135	135	No dividend this year.
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	4 1/2	4 1/2	50 cts. for year ending 31/5/12.
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$20 s.	50,000	\$10	all	18 1/4 May	13 1/2 Feb.	20	20	{ \$1.25 per share for year end- ing 31.12.1913
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 May	6 1/4 Jan.	8	7 1/2	60 cts. year 1912
William Powell, Limited.	\$8 1/2 b. div.	5,000	\$7	all	11 July	9 Jan.	9 1/2	9 1/2	50 cts. for year ending 30.6.13
W. C. Morning Post	\$81 b.	6,000	\$25	all			21	21	None

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address. Rectitude

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby, in their share report, dated March 28, state:—
The market for local stocks has been active, a fair business being done chiefly for the settlement which passed off satisfactorily on 26th instant. Langkats have been a very erratic market and are still the chief attraction to speculators.
Bar Silver is 26.3-4 per oz. for ready and 26.3-4 per oz. for forward delivery, market quiet.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11.1-3 T. T.
Para Rubber is quoted from London at 2/11 1/2 per lb. and the market for shares quiet.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at \$810, closing steady at the rate. London quotes £81/10/-.
Marine Insurances.—Unions continue steady at \$845. Cantons are quiet at \$330. North Chinas are enquired for at Tls. 142.
Yangtsze have been booked at \$205 and are still wanted.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires were sold at \$144 and \$145 and close with further sellers at \$145. Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$368, after sales at the rate.
Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats changed hands at \$28 1/2 closing steady. Douglasses are offering at \$36.
Star Ferries are quiet at \$49 after sales. Indo-Chinas can be obtained at \$70. Shell Transports are slightly firmer at 100/8 buyers. London quotes 102 1/2, middle price.
Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were done at various rates from \$72 1/2 to \$73 1/2 closing steady at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$84 1/2 and \$85 and there are further sellers at \$85. Shanghai Docks have buyers at Tls. 50. Hongkong Wharves are unchanged at Tls. 100.

Lands Hotels and Buildings.

Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$112. Humphreys Estates have buyers at \$8 after sales. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$44 and West Points at \$66. Hongkong Hotels are firm at \$124 buyers after sales. Shanghai Lands are wanted at Tls. 90 in the North.

Refineries.—China Sugars have again declined and are now quoted \$84 sellers with no business to report. Luzons are offering at \$28.

Mining.—Tronohs are quiet at 38/-. Raubs are firm with buyers at \$3. Langkats have been very erratic, the market opening at Tls. 62, afterwards declining to Tls. 57, subsequently recovering to Tls. 61 and they now close at Tls. 58 cash. A considerable business has been done at various rates cash and forward. Kailans are easier at 39/- sellers.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons were done at \$8 1/2 and more shares are offering. Ewos are quoted Tls. 127 buyers, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 116 buyers, Lau Kung Mow Tls. 90 sellers and Kung Yik Tls. 12 sellers.

Miscellaneous.—There are sellers of China Borneos at \$11. China Providents at \$8 1/2. Green Island Cements at \$64 after sales. Electric at \$45. Ropes at \$32. Union Waterboats at \$20 and Low Level Trams at 8/6. There are buyers of China Light and Powers at \$4. Dairy Farms at \$36. Ices at \$190. Peak Trams (old) at \$10. Steam Laundries at \$4 1/2. Watsons at \$7.80 and Wm. Powells at \$8 1/2 ex dividend of 50 cents.

Quotations received from London by cable to-day:—
Banks £81/10/- Middle price
Indos 147/8
Sheila 102/-
Tronohs 35/6
Trams 8/3

Kite For Scientists.

The United States experts use box kites in many meteorological experiments, but have hitherto found difficulty in transporting them across the country from one station to another by reason of their shape and size. A novel type has been devised which, by cutting a few strings and loosening four bolts, permits the kite to be knocked into flat, compact form very much like a collapsible box or carton, says Popular Mechanics. Hinged joints are arranged at suitable points, and the kite may be erected quickly, without requiring expert knowledge. When ready for shipment the kite takes up but little room, and can be easily handled by one man.

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March. 1908 3

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

FIVE TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SUNDAYS.
8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Buildings,
Do.

Exchange

Selling.	T/T. Marks
1/11 1/8	197
1/11 3/16	243
30 d/s	On Haiphong 3 1/2 % pm
60 d/s	On Saigon 3 % pm
1/11 1/4	On Bangkok 79 1/2 %
1/11 5/16	Buying.
4 m/s	4 m/s L/C 1/11 1/2
74	4 m/s D/P 1/11 5/8
Private 30 d/s eight S'hai	6 m/s L/C 1/11 5/8
74 1/2	30 d/s S'hai & Melbourne 1/13 1/4
T/T Singapore	30 d/s San F'co & New York 47 1/4
82 1/2	4 m/s Marks 2.01 1/2
T/T Japan	4 m/s France 2.48
144	6 m/s do 2.50
T/T India	Bar Silver ready forward 26 3/4
T/T Bombay	Gold Leaf per tael 34.10
144	Bank of England rates 37
Demand Bombay	Sovereign 10.30
144 1/4	
T/T Calcutta	
144 1/4	
Demand Calcutta	
144 1/4	
Demand India	
144 1/4	
Demand Manila	
35	
T/T San F'co & New York	
46 1/4	
T/T Java	
116 1/8	

Subsidiary Coins.

Discount per \$100	Chinese...20 cts. pieces
\$12 3/4 %	Chinese...10 " \$13
	Hongkong...20 " \$5 1/2
	Yokohama...10 " \$8

Optium Quotation.

Mar 13	Malwa, New
\$8,200 per po	Malwa, Old 8,300
	Patna, New 9,325 per che
	Patna, Old 9,200
	Benares, New 9,030
	Benares, Old 8,925

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Office: 25, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Kobe
Calcutta	Manila
Canton	Mexico
Cebu	Panama
Colon	Peking
Hankow	San Francisco
Hongkong	Shanghai
Yokohama	

Capital and Surplus...\$2,000,000

equal to £400,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS

transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual

terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at

4 1/2 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which

may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES

made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted

on all principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF

CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT

issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares

effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOOD,

Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongk.

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1913

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

SIAMESE TWINS.

Successful Surgical Separation.

The projected operation on the new Siamese twins, Suzanne and Madeleine, says the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent telegraphing on March 4, was carried out this morning by Dr. L. F. Filliatre, in a nursing home in the Rue de Douai. It appears to have been successful. Suzanne and Madeleine are no longer one, but two. The bridge of fibro-cartilaginous tissue which united them has been severed. The danger the surgeon had to reckon with was that some important organs should have been common to both babies. Radiography had not given any definite indications on this subject. The result appears to prove that Suzanne and Madeleine had each her complete complement of vital organs.

This operation was performed in the presence of a number of interested medical and scientific celebrities. Dr. Le Filliatre had three assistants, Dr. Rischer, Dr. Delaunay, and the latter's wife, who is a fully qualified physician. A local anaesthetic, cocaine, was used in microscopic quantities—four and a half milligrammes in a 100 to 500 solution.

A special set of tiny instruments had been made for the operation—a doll's set—as the ordinary instruments would have been too clumsy for this "surgical jewellery work," to use the surgeon's phrase. The operation lasted a quarter of an hour, and the twins, though they cried a little, did not appear to suffer greatly. They are now doing as well as can be expected. We learn that they are restricted to a milk diet, but as they are barely three months old no dismal prognostics are to be drawn from the fact.

It may be remembered that Dr. Doyen, the famous French surgeon, performed practically the same operation some ten years ago on Radica and Doudica, with entire success.

Public Companies

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12 noon on Monday, 6th April to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1913, and the Report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to 6th prox. both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd Mar., 1914.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-Second Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 30th March at 11.15 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1913.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Agents, Hongkong, 10th March, 1914.

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE 30TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 31st March, 1914, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1913, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 26th March to Tuesday, the 31st March, 1914, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th March, 1914.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-Sixth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 30th March at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1913.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 10th March, 1914.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on Monday, 30th March, at 12 o'clock (noon) for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1913. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th March, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Notices

USE. G. N.

AND GUARD AGAINST PLAGUE

CHINA COMMERCIAL CO., 3 Duddell St.

SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap Rates.

at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE

On and after April 1st the Western Branch Post Office (situated in the old Harbour Office in rear of the Western Market North Block) will be open daily from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days and from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays and Holidays for the transaction of postal business e.g. sale of stamps registration etc. Direct mails to Canton are made up at this office.

Chinese registered correspondence will not be delivered in a signature only. The Chop of a firm of standing will in such cases be required in addition. The Postman has instructions not to part with any registered article until the above regulation has been complied with.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Mar. 7. Due Shanghai Mar. 23. Mar. 11. Mar. 28.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 28th inst. 5 p.m.
Swatow, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 28th inst. 5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per KWONGSANG, 28th inst. 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China, Japan via Kobe—Per ARABIAN, 28th inst. 5 p.m.
Wei Hai Wei and Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 28th inst. 5 p.m.
Hohow—Per KOONGWAI, 28th inst. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 29th inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Tamsui—Per DAIHIN MARU, 29th inst. 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per TUNGSHING, 29th inst. 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per POOCHOW, 29th inst. 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per LAERTES, 29th inst. 4 p.m.

MONDAY, 30th Mar.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada—United States and South America via San Francisco—Per NILE, 30th inst. 6 p.m.

TUESDAY 31st Mar.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 31st inst. 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SHAO-SHING, 31st inst. 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China, Japan via Kobe—Per KUTSANG, 31st inst. 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 31st inst. 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per KOER-BER, 31st inst. 5 p.m.
Shanghai, and North China—Per HANG-SANG, 31st inst. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st April.

Swatow, Amoy Formosa via Takao and Anping—Per SOSHU MARU, 1st April, 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 1st April 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco—Per MEXICO MARU, 1st April, noon.

THURSDAY, 2nd April.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco—Per E. OF JAPAN, 2nd April, 10 a.m.
Shanghai North China and Japan via Yokohama—Per FERDIA, 2nd April, 4 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per ANHUI, 2nd April, 3 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per RUBI, 2nd April, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per LOK-SANG, 2nd April, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY 3rd April.

Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per KAIPOK, 3rd April, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 3rd April, 10 a.m.
Straits, India via Calcutta—Per NAM-SANG, 3rd April, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th April.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco—Per TENYO MARU, 4th April, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—YUENSANG, 4th April, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th April.

Philippine Is., Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco—Per MUPPON MARU, 7th April, 9 a.m.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.—Per AMAZON, 24th April, 11 a.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per LOVAT, 7th April 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-KAN, 7th April, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per LIANG-CHOW, 7th April, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 7th April 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th April.

Straits & Colombo—Per KAMO, 8th April, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 9th April.

Philippine Is., Timor, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per EAST-ERN, 9th April, 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 11th April.

Japan via Yokohama—Per KUMSANG, 11th April, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per ZAFIRO, 11th April, 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

C. Diederichsen, Ger. s.s. 714, H. Frandsen, 28th inst.—Haiphong, 28th inst. Gen.—J. & Co.
E. of India, Br. s.s. 3,032, F. L. Davison, 27th inst.—Vancouver, 7th inst. Gen.—C. P. R.
Glenfalloch, Br. s.s. 1,434, Gardner, 27th inst.—Singapore, 21st inst. Gen.—Chinese.
Kagoshima, Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,731, Minami-kawa, 27th inst.—Moji, 21st inst. Coal—D. & Co.
Machow, Ger. s.s. 998, Fallner, 28th inst.—Haiphong, 27th inst. Rice—B. & S.
Matsura Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,995, Kobayashi, 27th inst.—Wakamatsu, 21st inst. Coal—M. B. G. K.
Miyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 920, H. Tachibana, 27th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst. Rice and Flour—Japanese.
Peking, Br. s.s. 2,217, Bang Melchior, 27th inst.—Calcutta, 15th inst. Gen.—A. N. & Co.
Shaohsing, Br. s.s. 1,307, K. E. Tuobben, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 23rd inst. Gen.—B. and S.
Salamis, Br. s.s. 2,054, D. A. Gardiner, 27th inst.—Bangkok, 20th inst. Coal & Rice—B. L.
Talsun, Chi. s.s. 1,216, R. E. Paramore, 27th inst.—Shanghai, 24th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

DEPARTED.

March 28.

Chuan for Canton
Kinslow for Canton
Kioto for Yokohama
Hansung for Saigon
Totori Maru for Kobe
Ambria for New York via San Francisco
Kwangkee for Shanghai
Haitan for Foochow via Swatow
Belun for Bangkok
Derwain for Bombay via Singapore
Shabu Maru for Canton
Jelunga for Rangoon via Singapore
Arabien for Yokohama via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. E. of India from Vancouver etc on the 27th inst.—Thos. Tails, J. S. Whitehead, W. E. Tickle, Wong Kam-ying, Lee Kay-die, Young Duck, Young Tong.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Kaga Maru from London on the 28th inst.—Rev. J. Smith, Dr. M. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. McCann, Mrs. R. McCann, Miss M. McCann, Master J. McCann, A. W. Smith, J. M. Naber.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 13th March
Arrivals from China:—Indrakula, Anous.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Bohemian, Glentworth, Goobou, Japan, Kitano Maru, Monmouthshire, Potosi, Persone, Princess Alice, Tranquility, Egmont Castle, Urals, Rickmers.

London, 17th March.

Arrivals from China:—Silesia.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Bohemian, Glentworth, Goobou, Japan, Kitano Maru, Monmouthshire, Potosi, Persone, Princess Alice, Tranquility, Egmont Castle, Urals, Rickmers.

London, 20th March.

Arrivals from China:—Goeben, Phenix, Kitano Maru.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Agamemnon, Andalusia, Calchas, Erroll, Annam, Sunda, Delta, Mugellian.

London, 24th March.

Arrivals from China:—Bohemian, Kafus.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Bohemian, Glentworth, Goobou, Japan, Kitano Maru, Monmouthshire, Potosi, Persone, Princess Alice, Tranquility, Egmont Castle, Urals, Rickmers.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 10.55—The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. It is now central over the Eastern Sea.

Pressure is nearly stationary in the South.
The monsoon will probably be interrupted to the north of Foochow and moderate over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.	E. winds, strong moderating; cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. gale, moderating.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

27th March, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	30.24	16	w	0	b	
Nemuro	6a	30.01		nw	5	1	
Hakodate		30.21		n	1	1	
Tokio		30.37		n	1	1	
Kochi		30.37		sw	1	0	
Nagasaki		30.39		n	2	0	
K'ehima		30.37		n	2	0	
Oshima		30.28		nno	3		
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.		30.08		n	2		
Chaofo							
Whalwei		30.35	35	90	0	b	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		30.40	41	e	2	e	
Shanghai		30.31	55	n	5	sv	
Amoy		30.32	55	74	n	2	c
Swatow							
Taihou		30.23		e	6		
Taiwan		30.15		n	2		
Koehin		30.11		n	10		
Canosa		30.17		n	10		
H'kong		30.15	63	83	n	1	e
Gap Rock		30.10		e	7	0	
Macao		30.11	63	e	3	q	
Wuchow							
Pakhoi							
Hohow		30.06	68	e	4	0	
Touran		30.02	73	e	4	0	
C. St. J.		29.90	77	e	5	0	
Apurri		30.01	74	n	4	d	
Manila		29.97	67	n	0	b	
Legaspi		29.95	78	n	3	c	
Iloilo		29.99	82	n	2	b	
Decolod		29.93	86	n	2	b	
Cebu		29.91	85	e	2	c	
Labuan							

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, Mar. 27th.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.14	30.15	30.15
Temperature	66	62	65
Humidity	73	76	68
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	5	6	5
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0	0	0
Height of sea at low water on the 26th	6	6	6
Lowest			

H.K. Observatory, 27th Mar.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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LONDON, via Universal Ports of Call	Arcadia Capt. S. Baroham	noon 11th Apr.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	about 3rd Apr.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Delta Capt. W. R. Le Maro R.N.R.	about 9th Apr.	Freight & Passage

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